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CONGRESSIONAL ACTION

The 91st Congress adjourned on January 2 after a post-election session in which very little major legislation pertinent to this report was enacted. Social Security increases and the Administration's welfare reform legislation were defeated. In addition, action was not completed by the House of Representatives on two Senate-passed bills of particular interest—the Wagner-O'Day Act amendments and the Randolph-Sheppard Act amendments.

The "lame duck" session did complete action on an occupational health and safety bill and major manpower legislation, but the latter was vetoed by the President. The Library Services and Construction Act was extended for five years and signed by the President as Public Law 91-600 on December 30.

Unions Kill Randolph-Sheppard Amendments

Several unions of postal workers and federal employees, most of them affiliated with AFL-CIO, combined at the eleventh hour in the "lame duck" session of the 91st Congress to kill action by the House of Representatives on S. 2461, the bill unanimously passed by the Senate on September 28 to improve the Randolph-Sheppard Vending Stand Act for the Blind.

The unions, which had failed to testify for or against the bill or even file a statement during two days of hearings by the Special Subcommittee on Handicapped Workers of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare on July 9 and 10, made their opposition known and asked to testify when they learned on November 23 that hearings on S. 2461 had been scheduled for the following morning by the Select Subcommittee on Education of the House Committee on Education and Labor. As a result, Subcommittee Chairman John Brademas (D-Ind.) found it necessary to reschedule hearings for November 30 and December 8 in order to allow adequate time for witnesses to be heard.

The unions opposing S.2461 were the United Federation of Postal Clerks, AFL-CIO; National Association of Letter Carriers, AFL-CIO; National Association of Special Delivery Messengers, AFL-CIO; National Postal Union, Independent; National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, Independent; Laborers' International Union of North America, AFL-CIO; American Federation of Government Employees, AFL-CIO; and the Government Employes [sic] Council of AFL-CIO.

Union opposition to S. 2461 stems from the concern that provisions of the bill would deprive welfare and recreation associations of Federal employees, some of them possibly affiliated with the unions, of income from vending machines and other concessions on Federal property. In 1952 the Comptroller General of the United States stated that it was illegal for vending machine income to be given to Federal employee groups in the absence of specific statutory authority and that such proceeds should be deposited in the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts in accordance with Section 484 of Title 31 of the United States Code. The Randolph-Sheppard Act originally enacted in 1936 stated that blind persons shall be given preference in the operation of vending stands and similar concessions on Federal property under the supervision of state agencies providing vocational rehabilitation services to blind persons. The 1954 amendments to the Act added the parenthetical clause ". . . including assignment of vending machine income to achieve and protect such preference. . ."

There is no statutory authority for Federal employees or their organizations to receive income from vending machines or other concessions. Since the Comptroller General's decisions of 1952, vending machine income not within the scope of the Randolph-Sheppard program should have been turned over to the Treasury. However, neither the Secretary of the Treasury nor the Attorney General has attempted to enforce the Comptroller General's decisions, not only depriving all taxpayers of what may be considerable revenues to the Treasury but also diminishing the

income of blind vending stand operators in buildings where machines and other concessions are operated by employee groups.

In a report to the Congress entitled "Improper Handling of Certain Funds Coming Into the Hands of Persons in the Service of the United States in Their Official Capacity," dated August 10, 1949, the Comptroller General stated: " . . . the practice of diverting the funds from the Treasury to various 'welfare' and other purposes not affirmatively prescribed by the Congress would appear to be of doubtful legal propriety at best." The report continues: "The activities . . . and the purposes being served thereby have become deeply rooted, and it is obvious that some of the administrative agencies regard them as too firmly established for any question or modification. That most certainly is not the case so far as I am concerned. Continuance of abuses and success in evading the consequences thereof may not be accepted as criteria for what is proper in the transaction of the business of the Government. Nor do worthiness of objective and purity of intention justify practices which are detrimental to the Government. Regardless of the nature and sources of the funds involved and administrative opinions of the desirability of the purpose being served thereby, I am thoroughly convinced that in many instances such funds are being retained and spent by some departments and establishments of the Government without proper regard for the public interest."

Despite the questionable legality of their action, agencies controlling Federal property have continued to allow employee groups to receive income from vending machines and other concessions, in effect disbursing Federal funds from unappropriated revenues which never got into the Treasury.

Appearing in support of S. 2461 on November 30, E.B. Whitten, Executive Director of the National Rehabilitation Association, said in response to a question from Chairman Brademas that he did not believe that because government workers patronized the concessions on Federal property organizations of government workers had a right to the funds generated by concessions. He also indicated that he did not consider the clause "(including exclusive assignment of vending machine income to achieve and protect such preference)" to mean that all vending machine income on Federal property should be turned over to blind persons. He believed that any ambiguity in possible interpretation could be taken care of in the Committee's report.

Representatives of the six national organizations of and for the blind supporting S. 2461 appeared together as a panel. They were Durward K. McDaniel, National Representative, American Council of the Blind; John F. Nagle, Washington representative, National Federation of the Blind; Charles Hoehne, Assistant Director, Texas Commission for the Blind, representing the National Council of State Agencies for the Blind; and Irvin P. Schloss, AFB's Washington representative, who also represented the American Association of Workers for the Blind and Blinded Veterans Association.

As described by Mr. Schloss, the principal purpose of S. 2461 is the creation of employment opportunities for blind persons through concessions on Federal property under the Randolph-Sheppard Act in two ways: (1) provision of statutory requirement for vending facility locations to be operated by blind persons on new, renovated, and leased Federal property; and (2) unequivocally clear inclusion of vending machines on Federal property as vending facilities under the Randolph-Sheppard Act, with licensed blind operators servicing and supervising them as is presently being done in many states and as has been clearly demonstrated under a special project grant from the Social and Rehabilitation Service of HEW in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Schloss emphasized that enactment of S. 2461 was urgently needed at this time to provide job opportunities for some 6,000 young adults, presently in high school, blinded in infancy by retrolental fibroplasia, who will be graduating in the next five years and for the more than 500 blinded Viet Nam veterans.

In addition to pointing out that retention of revenue from vending machines by unions and federal employee groups violated the 1952 decisions of the Comptroller General, Mr. McDaniel stated: "Since this arrangement is not authorized by an Act of Congress, we believe that it constitutes a conflict of interest under the provisions of 18 U.S.C.209."

Mr. Nagle stressed the fact that of the 3,002 vending stand locations throughout the country in fiscal year 1969, only 856 were on federal property. "Because heads of federal departments and agencies have restrictively interpreted the Randolph-Sheppard Act and severely limited the functions which they believe blind persons can perform effectively," he said, "the real innovations and program growth are occurring on the non-federal property rather

than on federal property." He also pointed out that there is no vending stand under the Randolph-Sheppard program in the Capitol itself or in any of the buildings operated by the Congress.

"In originally passing the Randolph-Sheppard Act, Congress clearly intended that blind persons were to be given a preference to operate vending facilities on federal property," Mr. Hoehne said. "The language of the statute is clear, simple, and straightforward. In all too many instances, however, the efforts of welfare unions to avoid the effect of the statute are ingenious, strained and sophistic—but effective."

He went on to say, "In dealing with federal employees' welfare unions, state licensing agencies encounter two basic, recurrent problems. Frequently, attempts are made to forestall the installation of blind-operated facilities in the first instance. Or, once the vending facility is installed, the blind operator may be presented with direct, substantial and unreasonable competition from vending machines sponsored by the local welfare union."

In questioning the panel, Chairman Brademas repeatedly asked the amount of income received from vending machines operated by federal employee groups on federal property. The four witnesses pointed out that no one seems to know the total vending machine income involved and that the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare had unsuccessfully tried to obtain this information from other agencies controlling federal property prior to the Senate hearings in July. They pointed out that the only authoritative figure they knew about was the $2.4 million of vending machine income received as part of the Randolph-Sheppard program in fiscal 1969. The panel members also indicated that there is some question as to whether agencies controlling federal property require any accounting of vending machine income from employee groups.

Senator Jennings Randolph (D-W.Va.), principal sponsor of S. 2461 and co-author of the original Act, which bears his name, was the first witness at the hearing on December 8. In addition to serving as chairman of the Special Subcommittee on Handicapped Workers, which processed the legislation on the Senate side, Senator Randolph is Chairman of the Committee on Public Works and Chairman of the Subcommittee on Civil Service of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

"The purpose of the Act," Senator Randolph told the Subcommittee, "was to provide, and it was very important that we provide, then as now, job opportunities for the blind. I repeat: it was important then; perhaps it is even more important now. And this is the overriding purpose for my being present today, in the advocacy of the legislation which is pending before your Subcommittee.

"The Act, however, has not done the job of expanding opportunities for the blind as fully as the Congress in the earlier period had intended. We do recall, however, that in 1954 it became necessary to restate the emphasis on job preference for the blind at Federal installations because administrative caprice—and I have used the word that I think perhaps would be best used—had threatened the existence of the blind vending stand program.

"I turn aside without carping criticism to say, Mr. Chairman, that in your experience, you have often found the intent of the Congress not being carried out by the department or the agency administering a certain law. This is understandable, in degree. That is the reason increasingly today that the Congress comes—the Senate and the House—and looks over the shoulder, as it were, of the department or agency, to determine whether the intent of the Congress is being followed.

"I am very frank to say with emphasis that the threat which we knew existed in that period, and which we corrected in 1954, remains today. . . .And it is the reason that we have offered in this present proposal . . . the amendments."

Senator Randolph pointed out that HEW witnesses at the Senate subcommittee hearings indicated that the present work force of almost 3,400 blind vending facility operators could be nearly doubled over the next few years if this program is expanded to its full potential. He added, ". . . . the only decreasing category in all our welfare rolls has occurred in the program for the blind. In 1959, there were 100,000 on the welfare rolls. Today, Mr. Chairman, the figure is something like 80,000. This has been done only because of the rehabilitation programs for the blind. And the Randolph-Sheppard program, we feel, has been an important segment of that program which, as I say, has not reached, I repeat, its full potential.

"Well, now," he continued, "the goal of 7,000 or 7,500 vendors and those who assist them is impossible if

the present situation within the Federal Government is permitted to continue. A number of agencies that control Federal properties have allowed local welfare and recreation associations of Federal employees to install vending machines in Federal buildings. These machines cut directly into the income of vending stands operated under the provisions of the Act which we are seeking to amend here in both the Senate and the House and place it upon the desk of the President of the United States, hopefully—and I put all of those letters in capitals—hopefully, before this Congress goes home before Christmas.

"Mr. Chairman, I don't just appeal to you; if I may, I would like to, in the proper context, challenge you and the members of the Select Subcommittee, you and Mr. Daniels, and others, to do this job, because I think that it is highly important.

"Well, the profits from these vending machines are being used, as you know from a study of the problem, for a variety of employee activities. There are the picnics and parties—and nothing wrong with picnics and parties. There are bowling tournaments, and functions for groups—nothing wrong with those. Income is also being used for so-called welfare activities, such as flowers and get-well gifts for members who are ill. Certainly there is nothing wrong with that. The problem is: Where does the money come from? And has it been taken from a group which the original legislation and the continuing legislation believes should have this aid? So I think this has an *alleged* effect of raising morale and esprit de corps among members of these employee organizations. I say an 'alleged' effect.

"Now let us look at the other side—the effect of these practices on blind vendors. That is something that is very different. If the employee morale is raised, the income of the blind entrepreneur is reduced, depriving him and the other thousands of the resources to feed and to house and to clothe and to educate their families, in, of course, a period now of crushing inflation. Times change, of course, but I make that statement today because of the difficulty under which the people proceed to make ends meet.

"I ask this question, Mr. Chairman: Where is the justice and humanity in what I call practices and policy—and I weigh my words—which we believe to be wrong? You have heard that the Comptroller General of the United States has ruled on two occasions that there is no statutory authority for Federal employee recreation and welfare clubs to receive any money from vending machines on Federal property. Yet despite these rulings of the Comptroller General, some agencies have not condoned, they have actually encouraged, such practices."

Senator Randolph, referring to a recent newspaper article in the *Washington Star* which quoted the head of a federal employee welfare association as stating that enactment of S. 2461 would adversely affect morale and esprit de corps of federal employees, said, "I believe that the best way of ensuring high morale of workers is to provide them with adequate compensation for their work." He went on to point out that he personally has worked diligently over the years in both the House of Representatives and the Senate to assure government employees of adequate compensation for their work through substantial increases in pay scales.

In discussing the question of the amount of vending machine income received by federal employee groups, Senator Randolph said, "There are no hard figures available from the Administration. Our committee made a repeated effort. We attempted to secure exact accounting of the income. The difficulty lies in the fact—and I must weigh my words—that there is no fiscal responsibility for these funds."

Representative Dominick V. Daniels (D-N.J.), second ranking Democrat on the Select Subcommittee on Education, Chairman of the Select Subcommittee on Labor, and a member of the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, questioned Senator Randolph extensively on the original intent of the Randolph-Sheppard Act in relation to existing practice through which postal employees have been authorized to operate and receive funds from vending machines and other food services in post offices.

"I have been furnished with a statement of one of the witnesses who will testify," Mr. Daniels said, "and that statement indicates that very extensive and detailed regulations have been issued by the Postmaster General, which appear in the Postal Manual, with regard to the manner in which post office welfare committees shall handle these funds. That will come out later on this morning in the testimony. I was wondering, Senator, if you were aware of that?"

"I respectfully suggest, Representative Daniels," Senator Randolph replied, "that even though regulations

and guidelines have been established . . . that could not vitiate the law itself. As you know, the present law, Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee, says: 'Preference shall be given as far as feasible to blind persons.' It is clear, from the testimony that I have followed, that such preference is not being given. That is the basic thrust of what I am saying. In other words, I think the law has been ignored. I think we need an accounting of the monies that are involved. I think the Executive Department should bring these facts to us."

Mr. Daniels asked Senator Randolph whether there was not a distinction, based on the original intent of the Randolph-Sheppard Act, between operation of vending stands and vending machines in public areas of federal buildings and operation of stands and machines in work areas not open to the public.

"Well, Representative Daniels," Senator Randolph replied, "you raise a very good point, and I want to reply in this way: the legislation, although its intent was, at the beginning, and continues to be, to serve those persons who come, of course, on business in a public building, that the original intent also was to serve the Federal employees who are at labor in the public building. There was no differentiation between the Federal employee and the person coming into that building for Post Office or other services. The Federal employees were to utilize, as they have, the vending stands operated by the blind."

"Today, with the modernization of the Post Office, they are installing heavy equipment, and some of that equipment is very bulky, and some of the facilities being built today are extremely large," Mr. Daniels said. "Would you deem it advisable for a blind person to operate machines in an area of that nature, where there is a strong possibility of their becoming injured, in view of the fact that they are sightless?"

"No," Senator Randolph replied, "I would not want any person who is blind to do a job for which he was not trained and which he could not adequately carry forward."

Representatives of the unions opposing S. 2461 appeared as a panel of witnesses following Senator Randolph's testimony. The statements of seven of the eight unions recommended the following amendments to S. 2461:

1. Elimination of the word "exclusive" from the clause "including exclusive assignment of vending machine income to achieve and protect such preference";
2. Addition of language which would exclude "vending machines and other eating facilities in workrooms, swingrooms, and other strictly postal space not available to the public";
3. Inclusion of federal worker unions in the arbitration and judicial review provisions of the bill;
4. Requirement of consultation with employee groups before vending facilities operated by blind persons can be installed in federal buildings;
5. Retention of the clause "but, are able in spite of such infirmity, to operate such stands" in the Act.

The United Federation of Postal Clerks also recommended elimination of the language in S. 2461 providing for vending facility locations in new, leased, and renovated federal buildings. The American Federation of Government Employees and the Government Employes [sic] Council of AFL-CIO also recommended that preference be given to blinded veterans and blind former government employees in assigning vending facility locations. The National Postal Union recommended elimination of the word "exclusive" in the clause cited in 1. above.

One of the union witnesses cited vending machine income amounts of a few welfare committees of postal workers in several cities. Most indicated that they did not know the extent of vending machine income received by welfare committees of government employees. They referred the subcommittee to the U.S. Postal Service on the basis that Article XXI of the National Postal Agreement, which authorizes welfare committees of postal workers to contract for and receive funds from vending machines and other concessions, requires periodic publication of the financial status of the employee welfare committee. In addition, the postal regulations require an accounting to the Postal Service.

Union witnesses stated that funds derived from vending machines and other concessions operated by employee welfare and recreation groups are sometimes used to supplement the income of blind vending stand operators to bring their income up to the average income of postal employees in the building. They further stated that these funds are used for the following purposes:

1. Ambulance service for employees taken ill while on duty.

2. Influenza vaccinations for employees.

3. Scholarships for children of federal employees.

4. Rental and installation of background music and public address systems in federal buildings.

5. Radios and television sets in employee swingrooms and locker room areas.

6. Partial support of the Post Office band, including some musical instruments and other expenses.

7. Establishment and maintenance of the Post Office Human Relations Library.

8. Gifts and remembrances of candy, tobacco, etc., for sick employees ("purchased from the blind vendor in the public lobby area").

9. Flowers and other appropriate remembrances for sick employees.

10. Memorials, Bibles, and other appropriate remembrances in behalf of a deceased employee.

11. Television rentals for extended stays in hospitals by employees.

12. Purchase of air conditioners for employee swingroom or locker room areas in post office buildings.

13. Retirement gifts for employees.

14. Repair of employee eyeglasses broken while working in the post office.

15. Athletic and related recreational programs with the post office designation included on all uniforms and in other public relations.

16. Children's Christmas parties.

17. Employee recognition affairs: paying a part or all expenses related to the presentation of awards for safety, superior accomplishment and suggestions, etc.

18. Resurfacing of employee parking lots owned by the government; bicycle racks for employee parking of bicycles.

19. Incentive awards to stimulate employee suggestion programs.

20. Booster batteries and cables for aid in starting automobiles in winter.

21. Christmas decorations for post office.

22. Postal Service pins for 25 to 40 years of service.

23. Miscellaneous game equipment, such as playing cards, cribbage boards, and ping pong tables.

24. Job training aids.

25. Mass chest x-rays.

26. Mass glaucoma screening tests.

27. Recreational activities, including golf tournaments, soft ball, and bowling.

28. Picnics and other functions to promote employee morale.

Most of the witnesses emphasized that employee groups are entitled to the proceeds of vending machines and other concessions in non-public areas of federal buildings on the basis that they are the sole patrons.

Lonnie Johnson, testifying for the Laborer's International Union of North America, said, "I would like to point out to the distinguished members of the Committee that if the legislation passes without amendments the legislation *will in reality expropriate the personal monies* of these employees and direct it for the exclusive use of the program set forth in the legislation."

J. Stanley Lewis, Vice President of The National Association of Letter Carriers, added, "We suggest wholeheartedly that you amend the present Bill, S. 2461, in the manner which I have recommended, and permit postal employees to make their own decision as to the uses for which their own nickels, dimes, and quarters shall be used."

Chairman Brademas stated that he and Congressman Daniels would feel uncomfortable if a welfare committee of House members received the proceeds from the House Dining Room, which is patronized solely by members of the House of Representatives and their guests.

Each union statement indicated the number of its members. The total came to well over a million. The total estimated population of blind persons in the United States is approximately 430,000.

Welfare Reform and Social Security

Both the House-passed welfare reform bill (H.R. 16311) and Social Security bill (H.R. 17550) died during the closing days of the Congress, even though the latter bill was finally passed by the Senate in modified form. After extensive hearings by the Senate Committee on Finance on both bills and numerous Administration modifications of the Family Assistance Plan which was provided for in H.R. 16311, the Committee reported a comprehensive bill including modification of both welfare reform and social security proposals and added House-passed and new trade legislation provisions. During the final week of the Congress, too late for a conference with members of the House to reconcile differences, the Senate passed H.R. 17550 with numerous conflicting amendments.

Among the provisions in the Senate-passed bill were those for disability insurance which would permit blind persons with six quarters of coverage under Social Security to qualify for cash payments without regard to their earnings. This is the fourth time these provisions have been passed by the Senate. H.R. 17550, as passed by the House of Representatives, liberalized disability insurance provisions for the blind by eliminating the requirement of 20 out of 40 quarters in covered employment but retaining the requirements of fully insured status and inability to engage in substantial gainful activity.

Representative Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.), chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means, has indicated that his Committee will act early in the 92nd Congress to report both welfare legislation and social security with OASDI increase provisions retroactive to January 1, 1971.

Wagner-O'Day Act Amendments

Owing to scheduling problems, S. 3425, the amendments to the Wagner-O'Day Act passed by the Senate on September 28, was not considered by the Subcommittee on Executive and Legislative Reorganization of the House Committee on Government Operations during the post-election session. Organizations supporting the legislation are planning to ask Senator Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.), principal sponsor in the Senate; and Rep. Craig Hosmer (R-Calif.), principal House sponsor, to introduce identical bills including perfecting amendments in the 92nd Congress as a means of expediting early Senate and House action in this legislation.

Vocational Rehabilitation Extension

Congress has extended the Vocational Rehabilitation Act for one year (until July 1, 1972) with existing authorizations. The bill was signed by the President as Public Law 91-576. The purpose of the one year extension is to allow congressional committees time during the 92nd Congress to give adequate consideration to all aspects of the Act without the pressure of the July 1, 1971 expiration.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH NEWS

RSA Reorganization Downgrades Blind

The Division of Services to the Blind of the Rehabilitation Services Administration has been abolished as part of a reorganization of that agency announced in the *Federal Register* of December 29. The new organization structure of RSA provides for a Division of Special Populations, which will take over the functions of the Division of Services to the Blind and include other special disability groups which permit categorical identification. In addition to the blind, these include alcoholics, drug addicts, arthritics, epileptics, heart, cancer and stroke victims, those suffering communication disorders, and others not specified in the amendments covering RSA structure announced in the *Federal Register.*

Other units of RSA are: Office of Planning and Policy Development, Division of Developmental Disabilities, Division of Service Systems, Division of Manpower Development, Division of Planning and Management Assistance, Division of Monitoring and Program Analysis, Division of Grant Administration, and Budget Division.

Special Services for College Students

The U.S. Office of Education has announced the award of 118 grants, totaling $10 million, under a new program to help disadvantaged or physically handicapped young people achieve success in college. The new program, called Special Services for Disadvantaged Students in Institutions of Higher Education, was authorized by an amendment to the Higher Education Act of 1965. Grantees are 146 colleges and universities, some of them working cooperatively under a single grant.

This is the third of a set of programs of service to disadvantaged students administered by the Division of Student Special Services in the Office's Bureau of Higher Education. The other two are the five-year-old Talent Search program and the Upward Bound program, begun six years ago. Awards of $5 million for Talent Search and $28.3 million for Upward Bound also were announced. The awards are for the fiscal year that began July 1. Talent Search locates bright but poor and unmotivated young people and steers them toward college or vocational school. Upward Bound helps high school students of the same kind prepare for college.

The new program, Special Services, lends a helping hand to both physically and academically handicapped students after they are in college. Disadvantaged young people from all racial groups and all parts of the country will receive such special services as counseling and tutoring. Curriculums modified to meet their needs and special summer sessions also may be offered. Physically handicapped young people may receive these services as well as personal help. For example, a reader may be furnished for a blind student or a typist for an amputee.

Rehabilitation Advisory Council

Five new appointments to the 12-member National Advisory Council on Vocational Rehabilitation have been announced by Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare Elliot L. Richardson.

The Council considers grant applications from state rehabilitation agencies and nonprofit organizations for research and demonstration projects on vocational rehabilitation. Its members are appointed by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare for four-year terms. Chairman of the Council is John D. Twiname, administrator of HEW's Social and Rehabilitation Service.

The new Council members are Burt L. Risley, executive director of the Texas State Commission for the Blind; Dr. Vernon L. Nickel, medical director of the Rancho Los Amigos Hospital, Downey, California; Mrs. Alma Graves Kurtz, a speech clinician at the Sewall Rehabilitation Center, Denver, Colorado; Mrs. Helen Walsh, Institute of Rehabilitation Medicine, New York; and George Henry Lambert, partner and manager, Snell's Limbs and Braces, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

The Council was created under the 1954 amendments to the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, which requires that members be "leaders in fields concerned with vocational rehabilitation or in public affairs."

Six of the 12 members must also be "leading medical, educational, or scientific authorities who are outstanding for their work in the vocational rehabilitation of physically handicapped individuals."

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AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR THE BLIND

IRVIN P. SCHLOSS EDITOR

washington report

CONGRESSIONAL ACTION

The opening weeks of the 92nd Congress were taken up with extended debate in the Senate to modify the rule requiring a two-thirds vote of senators present, with voting to terminate debate, and with the organization of both houses into the committees which process legislation. At press time early in March, debate on the cloture rule was continuing in the Senate, and organization of committees into subcommittees had not been completed.

Of special interest to readers among legislative items requiring action by the new Congress, after failure of the 91st Congress to complete its work, are Social Security increases, welfare reform, Randolph-Sheppard Vending Stand Act improvements, and extension of the Wagner-O'Day Act to the other severely handicapped. In addition, the 92nd Congress will deal with extension of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, legislation to assure improved health services to all Americans, and revenue sharing proposals. Congressional reaction to revenue sharing will have significant implications for all programs for blind and other handicapped persons. Historically, little or no progress has been made in meeting the special needs of the blind and other handicapped under general programs unless specifically earmarked or categorical programs have been developed for them.

Social Security and Welfare

On January 22, Rep. Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) and Rep. John Byrnes (R-Wisc.), chairman and ranking minority member of the House Committee on Ways and Means, introduced H.R. 1. With the exception of a 10 percent across-the-board increase in old age, survivors, and disability insurance benefits under Title II of the Social Security Act instead of a 5 percent increase, this bill embodies the provisions of the Social Security and welfare reform bills passed by the House of Representatives during the last Congress but delayed in the Senate until the closing days of the 91st Congress, thus making final action impossible. Provisions of interest were described in the June 1970 *Washington Report.* Details will be carried in a subsequent issue after the House of Representatives completes action.

H.R. 1 contains provisions eliminating the requirement of 20 out of the 40 quarters of covered employment preceding the onset of disability as a criterion of eligibility for cash disability insurance benefits for blind persons. As a result, a blind person who is unable to work could qualify for cash benefits if he is fully insured for Social Security purposes. The definition of fully insured status varies with each individual case from a minimum of six quarters in covered employment to 40 quarters.

In addition, the bill contains provisions designed to limit the rapidly increasing costs of medicare and medicaid, as well as establishing the Family Assistance programs to supplant the public assistance provisions under Title IV(a) of the Act for aid to families with dependent children and to provide Federal Welfare aid for the working poor. Controversy over FAP provisions in the Senate Committee on Finance resulted in repeated modifications by the Administration to meet various objections and the consequent failure of the Senate to complete action.

H.R. 1 also includes provisions abolishing Title I (old age assistance), Title X (aid to the blind), and Title XIV (aid to the permanently and totally disabled) and makes Title XVI of the Act mandatory. Title XVI combines aid to the aged, blind, and disabled for purposes of Federal grants to the states for these categories of public assistance recipients and continues the special provisions for the different groups, such as the exemption of $85 of monthly earnings plus half of earnings over that amount in determining a blind person's need for public assistance. It will also allow Delaware, Massachusetts, North Carolina, and Virginia—where separate state agencies for the blind presently administer public assistance programs for the blind—to continue this practice. H.R. 1 also requires that each

recipient be assured assistance payments which will bring his monthly income to a minimum of $110.

Organizations of and for the blind opposed abolition of Title X and the requirement that states receive Federal funds for the adult categories under Title XVI during hearings in the last Congress before both House and Senate committees. They pointed out that states tended to be more generous in their cash public assistance payments and other special considerations to blind people because of the substantially smaller numbers and lower costs involved. (There are approximately 80,000 aid-to-the-blind recipients; 760,000 disabled recipients; and 2,000,000 old-age-assistance recipients throughout the country.) Under Title XVI, increases must be granted across the board to all recipients; and most state legislatures, while willing to improve benefits for 1,000 blind persons, are unwilling to authorize the substantially higher costs involved in covering 10,000 disabled and 25,000 aged recipients as well, regardless of the readily justifiable need of all public assistance recipients for improved benefits. The organizations recommended retention of the three categorical titles and continuation of Title XVI on an optional basis to the states.

Because extensive hearings were held during the last Congress on all aspects of the Social Security Act, the Committee on Ways and Means is considering H.R. 1 and other amendments to the Act in executive session without any additional public hearings. Under consideration by the committee at this time is H.R. 1240 introduced by Rep. James Burke (D-Mass.). This bill would authorize cash disability insurance payments to blind persons who have a minimum of six quarters in covered employment without regard to their ability to work. A companion bill will be introduced in the Senate by Senator Vance Hartke (D-Ind.). The provisions of an identical bill were included in the Social Security bill reported by the Senate Commiteee on Finance in the 91st Congress and passed by the Senate immediately before adjournment.

When a House-passed Social Security bill is before the Senate Committee on Finance, proposals introduced by members of the Senate will be under consideration. Of special interest to readers are three bills introduced by Senator Hartke: S. 857 would cover individuals entitled to disability insurance or disabled child's benefits under the Social Security Act and disability beneficiaries under the Railroad Retirement Act to health benefits under Title XVIII (Medicare) of the Social Security Act. S. 858 would amend the public assistance titles of the Social Security Act to provide that increases in OASDI benefits must be passed along to welfare recipients. S. 859 would amend aid to the blind under Titles X and XVI in a number of ways designed to improve cash benefits, minimize financial responsibility of relatives, prohibit imposition of liens, increase Federal financial participation, and prohibit conditioning benefits upon acceptance of social services.

Rehabilitation of Older Blind Persons

Recognizing the special needs of older blind persons for unique basic rehabilitation services not readily available to them otherwise, Senator Jennings Randolph (D-W.Va.) and 47 Senate colleagues joined on March 1 in introducing S. 1030. The bill would establish a new Federal grant-in-aid program to the states as part of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act to specifically provide rehabilitation services for older blind persons.

Joining with Senator Randolph as co-sponsors of S. 1030 are: James B. Allen (D-Ala.); Clinton P. Anderson (D-N.Mex.); Birch E. Bayh (D-Ind.); J. Glenn Beall (R-Md.); Alan Bible (D-Nev.); J. Caleb Boggs (R-Dela.); Quentin Burdick (D-N.Dak.); Robert C. Byrd (D-W.Va.); Howard W. Cannon (D-Nev.); Frank Church (D-Idaho); John Sherman Cooper (R-Ken.); Alan Cranston (D-Calif.); Robert J. Dole (R-Kans.); James O. Eastland (D-Miss.); Mike Gravel (D-Alaska); Edward J. Gurney (R-Fla.); Clifford P. Hansen (R-Wyo.); Fred R. Harris (D-Okla.); Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.); Vance Hartke (D-Ind.); Mark O. Hatfield (R-Ore.); Ernest F. Hollings (D-S.C.); Harold E. Hughes (D-Iowa); Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.); Daniel K. Inouye (D-Hawaii); Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.); Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.); Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.); George McGovern (D-S.Dak.); Thomas J. McIntyre (D-N.H.); Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.); Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.); Jack Miller (R-Iowa); Walter F. Mondale (D-Minn.); Joseph M. Montoya (D-N.Mex.); Edmund S. Muskie (D-Maine); Gaylord Nelson (D-Wisc.); John O. Pastore (D-R.I.); Charles H. Percy (R-Ill.); Winston L. Prouty (R-Vt.); Abraham Ribicoff (D-Conn.); William B. Spong, Jr. (D-Va.); Ted Stevens (R-Alaska); Strom Thurmond (R-S.C.); John G. Tower (R-Texas); John V. Tunney (D-Calif.); Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.). It can be expected that additional Senators will become co-sponsors.

The bill would do the following:

1. Establish a new Section 18 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act entitled "Rehabilitation Services for Older Blind Persons."

2. Authorize appropriations of $10,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972; $20,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973; and $30,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974, in order to launch the program.

3. Allot the appropriation to each state on the basis of population similar to the formula used in the basic program of grants to the states for vocational rehabilitation, but assuring a minimum allotment each year of $50,000 to each state.

4. Authorize the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to pay each state 90 percent of the cost of providing rehabilitation services to older blind persons under an approved state plan.

5. Establish state plan requirements similar to those used in other sections of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, including designation of the state vocational rehabilitation agency serving blind persons to administer the program.

6. Define "older blind persons" as individuals whose combination of severe visual impairment and age makes gainful employment less readily attainable in the light of current employment practices.

7. Authorize separate appropriations in amounts to be determined by the Congress to cover the cost of research and demonstration projects and personnel training to improve the effectiveness of rehabilitation services for older blind persons.

8. Authorize the Secretary to make grants to or contracts with public and private nonprofit organizations for research, demonstration, and personnel training.

In his remarks in the *Congressional Record* introducing the bill, Senator Randolph pointed out that three-fourths of the blind persons in the United States are past middle age and that the leading causes of blindness in this country are conditions which primarily affect people over 40.

"Over the years," he said, "public and private agencies serving blind persons have tended to emphasize educational and related services for blind children; vocational rehabilitation and employment of blind adults of optimum employable age; and income maintenance for blind adults of all ages for whom employment cannot be found. But basic rehabilitation services to older blind persons have been spotty and minimal. Increased Federal financial assistance has reinforced the pattern of existing services to children and employable adults, but has overlooked older blind persons. At the same time, our steadily increasing lifespan and changing population patterns have resulted in older persons becoming the largest single group in the blind population. The need of these persons for adequate basic rehabilitation services to alleviate the handicapping effects of blindness has now become critical.

"A special, Federally-assisted program for the older blind," he continued," will relieve the individuals served and their families of burdensome dependence and overwhelming anxiety. It will alleviate the many difficult problems in their transition from the world of sight to the terrifying world of blindness."

S. 1030 has the support of the American Association of Workers for the Blind, American Council of the Blind, American Foundation for the Blind, Blinded Veterans Association, National Council of State Agencies for the Blind, and the National Federation of the Blind.

Wagner-O'Day Amendments

Senator Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) and Rep. Craig Hosmer (R-Calif.) have introduced identical bills, S. 557 and H.R. 2310, to extend the Wagner-O'Day Act to workshops for the other severely handicapped. The Wagner-O'Day Act presently provides that preference in purchases by Federal agencies be given to commodities made in workshops for the blind. A similar bill was passed by the Senate late in the second session of the 91st Congress but was not acted upon by the House of Representatives.

The two current bills contain revisions designed to strengthen and clarify definitions in the Senate-passed bill of the 91st Congress. The bill would do the following:

1. Extend a priority in purchases by the Federal government to workshops for the other severely handicapped while retaining preference for commodities made in workshops for the blind.

2. Add purchase of services by the Federal government from workshops for the blind and other severely handicapped, with a five-year preference in this new program for workshops for the blind.

3. Add the standard definition of blindness to the act.

4. Define other severely handicapped individuals as persons unable to engage in competitive employment in the light of current employment practices.

5. Establish a Committee for Purchase of Products and Services of the Blind and Other Severely Handicapped consisting of "two private citizens conversant with the problems incident to the employment of blind and other severely handicapped individuals" and one representative of each of the following: Department of Agriculture; Department of Defense; Department of the Army; Department of the Navy; Department of the Air Force; Department of Health, Education and Welfare; Department of Commerce; Department of the Interior; Department of Justice; Department of Labor; and the General Services Administration to administer the Act.

6. Authorize an annual appropriation of up to $200,000 to staff the Committee.

7. Define a nonprofit agency for the blind under the Act as one employing 75 percent direct blind labor during the fiscal year, and a nonprofit agency for the other severely handicapped as one employing 75 percent severely handicapped or blind individuals during the fiscal year.

8. Define commodities and services provided by the blind or other severely handicapped on the basis of a similar 75 percent requirement of the direct man-hours of labor during the fiscal year.

9. Require workshops receiving contracts under the program to comply with occupational health and safety standards prescribed by the Secretary of Labor.

National Information and Resource Center

On January 26, Senator Robert J. Dole (R-Kans.), who is chairman of the Republican National Committee, introduced S. 41, a bill to provide for the establishment and operation of a National Information and Resource Center for the Handicapped in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. A companion bill, H.R. 528, was introduced by Rep. Charles E. Bennett (D-Fla.).

The National Information and Resource Center would coordinate information relating to all programs for the benefit of the handicapped. A small staff would be available to direct inquiries to specialized contacts—to universities, individuals, organizations, and agencies which have special knowledge or have successfully worked on aspects of these problems. The bill authorizes an annual appropriation of $300,000 for the Center.

Miscellaneous Legislation

Rep. James O'Hara (D-Mich.) has introduced H.R. 317, a bill "to secure to physically handicapped workers, employed in sheltered workshops, the right to organize and bargain collectively." This bill would prohibit the National Labor Relations Board from refusing to assert jurisdiction in any case brought before it where handicapped workers in a sheltered workshop are prevented from organizing into unions for collective bargaining purposes.

H.R. 424 introduced by Rep. Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) and S. 809 introduced by Senator Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) are similar bills which would amend the Internal Revenue Code to provide an additional exemption of $650 for a disabled taxpayer or spouse. The definition of disability for this purpose is loss or loss of use of one or more extremities. In addition, both bills would authorize a deduction of the actual cost of transportation to and from work up to $600 a year in H.R. 424 and up to $650 for 1971 in S. 809 for blind and otherwise disabled individuals. S. 809 increases the maximum amount deductible for transportation up to $750 in 1973 and succeeding years. The definition of disability for this benefit is the same as for the additional exemption with the qualification that such blind or disabled individual must be unable to use public transportation without undue hardship or danger.

Rep. Henry Helstoski (D-N.J.) has introduced two bills designed to foster eye safety. H.R. 810 would require the armed forces to issue impact resistant eye glasses to servicemen needing prescription glasses. H.R. 816 would ban sale or importation of eyeglass frames made of cellulose nitrate or other flammable materials. It also establishes standards for noncombustibility of plastic lenses.

Rep. Ogden Reid (R-N.Y.) has introduced H.R. 2221, a bill to prohibit the exclusion of dog guides for the blind from public carriers, terminals, and other places of public accommodation in interstate commerce.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH NEWS

RSA Reorganization

As a result of protests from national, state, and local organizations of and for the blind, officials of the Social and Rehabilitation Service and its Rehabilitation Services Administration have agreed to reestablish services for the blind at the division level in RSA. A statement of organization of RSA published in the FEDERAL REGISTER of December 29, 1970, abolished the Division for the Blind and Visually Handicapped and placed services for the blind in a new Division of Special Populations.

On February 4, a delegation of the representatives of the American Association of Workers for the Blind, American Council of the Blind, Association for Education of the Visually Handicapped, American Foundation for the Blind, Blinded Veterans Association, National Council of State Agencies for the Blind, National Federation of the Blind, and National Industries for the Blind conferred with Mr. John D. Twiname, Administrator of SRS; Dr. Edward Newman, Commissioner of RSA; and several RSA staff members to indicate their opposition to the downgrading of the administrative status of services to the blind and to request reestablishment of divisional status. The text of a letter left with Mr. Twiname and signed by the representatives who attended the February 4 conference follows:

> We appreciate the opportunity afforded us to meet with you and Dr. Edward Newman today.
>
> The undersigned representatives of the major national organizations of and for the blind express deep concern regarding the Statement of Organizations, Functions, and Delegations of Authority published in Volume 35, Number 251 of the *Federal Register* for Tuesday, December 29, 1970.
>
> In particular, we are unequivocally opposed to the elimination of the separate organizational status heretofore accorded the Division for the Blind and Visually Handicapped, which was accomplished without any consultation whatever with the organizations involved in this field. We strongly urge the restoration of the Division for the Blind and Visually Handicapped with continuing divisional status within the Rehabilitation Services Administration.
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> The history of the rehabilitation movement is replete with examples which empirically and concretely demonstrate that the blind do not receive adequate and appropriate services when the responsibility for extending such services is vested in an organization concerned with serving all disability categories. Because the blind are a small minority and have unique needs and special problems, organizations concerned with the delivery of services to all disability groups have never been able to adequately serve the blind. The inability of such organizations to serve the blind effectively has been conclusively demonstrated within local communities, within the states, and within a variety of other activities supported by the Federal Government. We submit that this principle is even more true with respect to SRS programs.
>
> The action set out in this recent Statement of Organizations, Functions, and Delegations of Authority is incompatible with every positive improvement made in this country to upgrade services for the blind in the past 150 years. Almost a century and half ago it was recognized that blind children could not receive adequate educational services in the absence of separate educational programs and facilities. Soon after this, separate state and private agencies were established in recognition of this need. Today more than 2/3 of the states have deemed it necessary to maintain separate state organizational units to administer rehabilitation programs for the blind. Hundreds of private organizations have been established throughout the United States to support this effort.
>
> The most recent example of this failure of a multipurpose organization occurred in the case of the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness, which failed to meet the needs of research into the prevention and amelioration of blindness. At the urging of organizations of and for the blind, Congress chose to correct this failure by statutory establishment of the National Eye Institute. Similar failures have lead to the establishment of a National Center for Deaf-Blind Youths and Adults and to the establishment of special educational services for deaf-blind children. Because of the unique problems of blindness, many separate specialized activities have been undertaken in the past by the Federal Government to meet these needs, including in particular specialized programs such as those established by the Randolph-Sheppard Act, the Wagner-O'Day Act, and certain provisions of the Social Security Act, or as operated by the American Printing House for the Blind.
>
> In 1936 when general agencies were responsible for the administration of vocational rehabilitation services to all disability groups, those general agencies were able to report successfully rehabilitating only two blind persons in the entire United States. During the Federal fiscal year 1969 approximately 20,400 blind and visually handicapped were reported as successfully rehabilitated under the State-Federal Rehabilitation Program. This result could not possibly have been accomplished in the absence of specialized and separate programs and facilities for the blind, and these gains are all the more significant in light of the chronic shortage of staff and funds experienced by the Division for the Blind and Visually Handicapped. Despite these obstacles, the leadership and assistance extended by this Division have been key factors in making the aforementioned gains possible.
>
> There remains a critical need for greater understanding and acceptance of blindness, and the elimination of the Division for the Blind and Visually Handicapped in no way contributes to meeting this need. The problems of blindness require the establishment and maintenance of pertinent and responsive programs. The primary determinant of the organizational arrangements developed to carry out these programs must be the functional requirements of adequate service delivery systems—and not the theoretical and assumptive perceptions of a structure apparently established primarily to serve administrative convenience.
>
> On behalf of the more than one million severely visually impaired Americans who have relied on this Division for coordination and leadership in rehabilitation efforts extended in their behalf, we strongly urge the restoration of the Division for the Blind and Visually Handicapped to its former status.

At the request of Commissioner Newman, a meeting was held on February 25 with representatives of the same organizations and with Mr. Twiname. The group was informed that an Office for the Blind and Visually Handicapped with full divisional status was being established in RSA and that the director of the new office would also serve as a special assistant to the administrator of SRS in order to provide for more effective liaison in programs for the blind such as welfare and medicaid administered by other constituent agencies in SRS.

Both Mr. Twiname and Commissioner Newman indicated that the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare would be asked to submit an amended statement of organization reflecting the establishment and functions of the Office for the Blind and Visually Handicapped for publication in the *Federal Register.* In addition, Mr. Twiname indicated that he would write a letter to all national organizations of and for the blind and to state agencies serving blind persons to inform them of the establishment of the new office and of its increased leadership and advocacy role in expanding services and generating new programs for blind persons. The two officials also indicated that they were planning to establish an advisory committee of the major national groups representing the blind and visually handicapped. They indicated that the committee would be asked to meet with them from time to time to advise and to discuss mutual concerns.

Appointments

Dr. Roger O. Egeberg, HEW Assistant Secretary for Health and Scientific Affairs, has announced the appointment of Dr. John S. Zapp, 38, as Deputy Assistant Secretary for Health Manpower. Dr. Zapp will be responsible for policy and program coordination in health manpower development, guidance on departmental health manpower training priorities, development of health legislative proposals, and liaison with government and other organizations involved in health manpower.

Dr. Zapp has been serving in the Office of the Assistant Secretary since October, 1969 as Special Assistant for Dental Affairs and since January, 1970 as the Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Health Manpower. He has also been responsible for coordinating health legislation within the Office of the Assistant Secretary and has been serving as the Federal representative to the American Medical Association-Association of American Medical Colleges Liaison Committee on Medical Education.

Before joining the Federal government, Dr. Zapp, a 1961 graduate of the Creighton University School of Dentistry, was in private practice in Portland, Oregon. He also pursued postgraduate studies in Political Science at Portland State College.

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washington report

IRVING SCHLOSS, EDITOR

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT

This supplement to the WASHINGTON REPORT contains the membership for the 92nd Congress of committees which handle legislation affecting programs for blind persons. It is suggested that readers keep this supplement for ready reference. Changes in the membership of committees will be reported in regular issues of the WASHINGTON REPORT.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Appropriations

The Committee on Appropriations processes the budgets of all federal agencies and approves the actual appropriation of funds to implement programs Congress has authorized through the action of other committees. The Committee controls the effectiveness of programs through controlling the amount of money to carry them out.

George H. Mahon (D-Tex.), Chairman

Democrats: Jamie L. Whitten, Miss.; George W. Andrews, Ala.; John J. Rooney, N.Y.; Robert L.F. Sikes, Fla.; Otto E. Passman, La.; Joe L. Evins, Tenn.; Edward P. Boland, Mass.; William H. Natcher, Ky.; Daniel J. Flood, Pa.; Tom Steed, Okla.; George E. Shipley, Ill.; John M. Slack, W. Va.; John J. Flynt, Jr., Ga.; Neal Smith, Iowa; Robert N. Giaimo, Conn.; Julia Butler Hansen, Wash.; Joseph P. Addabbo, N.Y.; John J. McFall, Calif.; W.R. Hull, Jr., Mo.; Edward J. Patten, N.J.; Clarence D. Long, Md.; Sidney R. Yates, Ill; Bob Casey, Tex.; David Pryor, Ark.; Frank E. Evans, Colo.; David R. Obey, Wisc.; Edward R. Roybal, Calif.; William D. Hathaway, Maine; Nick Galifianakis, N.C.; Louis Stokes, Ohio; J. Edward Roush, Ind.; K. Gunn McKay, Utah.

Republicans: Frank T. Bow, Ohio; Charles R. Jonas, N.C.; Elford A. Cederberg, Mich.; John J. Rhodes, Ariz.; William E. Minshall, Ohio; Robert H. Michel, Ill.; Silvio O. Conte, Mass.; Glenn R. Davis, Wis.; Howard W. Robison, N.Y.; Garner E. Shriver, Kans.; Joseph M. McDade, Pa.; Mark Andrews, N.D.; Louis C. Wyman, N.H.; Burt L. Talcott, Calif.; Charlotte T. Reid, Ill.; Donald W. Riegle, Jr., Mich.; Wendell Wyatt, Ore.; Jack Edwards, Ala.; Del Clawson, Calif.; William J. Scherle, Iowa; Robert C. McEwen, N.Y.; John T. Myers, Ind.

The Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare is of special interest.

Democrats: Mr. Flood, Chairman; Mr. Natcher; Mr. Smith; Mr. Hull; Mr. Casey; Mr. Patten.

Republicans: Mr. Michel; Mr. Shriver; Mrs. Reid; Mr. Conte.

The Subcommittee on the Legislative Branch which controls appropriations for the Books for the Blind and Physically Handicapped program of the Library of Congress is also of interest.

Democrats: Mr. Andrews, Chairman; Mr. Casey; Mr. Evans; Mr. Hathaway; Mr. Roush.

Republicans: Mr. Bow; Mr. Cederberg; Mr. Rhodes; Mr. Wyatt.

Education and Labor

The Committee on Education and Labor has jurisdiction over programs for education, labor, rehabilitation, and the aging.

Carl D. Perkins (D-Ky.), Chairman

Democrats: Edith Green, Ore.; Frank Thompson, Jr., N.J.; John H. Dent, Pa.; Roman C. Pucinski, Ill.; Dominick V. Daniels, N.J.; John Brademas, Ind.; James G. O'Hara, Mich.; Augustus F. Hawkins, Calif.; William D. Ford, Mich.; Patsy T. Mink, Hawaii; James H. Scheuer, N.Y.; Lloyd Meeds, Wash.; Phillip Burton, Calif.; Joseph M. Gaydos, Pa.;

William Clay, Mo.; Shirley Chisholm, N.Y.; Mario Biaggi, N.Y.; Ella T. Grasso, Conn.; Louise Day Hicks, Mass.; Romano L. Mazzoli, Ky.; Herman Badillo, N.Y.

Republicans: Albert H. Quie, Minn.; John M. Ashbrook, Ohio; Alphonzo Bell, Calif.; Ogden R. Reid, N.Y.; John N. Erlenborn, Ill.; John Dellenback, Ore.; Marvin L. Esch, Mich.; Edwin D. Eshleman, Pa.; William A. Steiger, Wisc.; Earl F. Landgrebe, Ind.; Orval Hansen, Idaho; Earl B. Ruth, N.C.; Edwin B. Forsythe, N.J.; Victor V. Veysey, Calif.; Jack F. Kemp, N.Y.; Peter A. Peyser, N.Y.

The membership of the seven subcommittees of the Committees on Education and Labor is listed below:

Special Subcommittee on Education

Democrats: Mrs. Green, Chairman; Mr. Burton; Mr. Scheuer; Mr. Brademas; Mr. Daniels; Mr. Pucinski; Mr. Dent; Mr. Thompson.

Republicans: Mr. Dellenback; Mr. Erlenborn; Mr. Esch; Mr. Steiger; Mr. Ruth.

Special Subcommittee on Labor

Democrats: Mr. Thompson, Chairman; Mr. Clay; Mrs. Hicks; Mr. Badillo; Mr. O'Hara.

Republicans: Mr. Ashbrook; Mr. Reid; Mr. Dellenback.

General Subcommittee on Labor

Democrats: Mr. Dent, Chairman; Mr. Hawkins; Mrs. Mink; Mr. Burton; Mr. Clay; Mr. Gaydos; Mr. Ford; Mr. Biaggi; Mr. Mazzoli; Mr. Pucinski; Mr. Brademas.

Republicans: Mr. Erlenborn; Mr. Bell; Mr. Esch; Mr. Landgrebe; Mr. Hansen; Mr. Steiger; Mr. Kemp.

General Subcommittee on Education

Democrats: Mr. Pucinski, Chairman; Mr. Ford; Mr. Meeds; Mr. Hawkins; Mrs. Mink; Mrs. Chisholm; Mr. Biaggi; Mrs. Hicks; Mr. Mazzoli; Mr. Badillo; Mrs. Green.

Republicans: Mr. Bell; Mr. Ashbrook; Mr. Ruth; Mr. Forsythe; Mr. Veysey; Mr. Kemp; Mr. Peyser.

Select Subcommittee on Labor

Democrats: Mr. Daniels, Chairman; Mr. Meeds; Mr. Ford; Mr. Burton; Mr. Hawkins; Mr. Gaydos; Mr. Scheuer; Mr. Biaggi; Mrs. Grasso; Mrs. Hicks; Mrs. Green.

Republicans: Mr. Esch; Mr. Steiger; Mr. Eshleman; Mr. Ruth; Mr. Forsythe; Mr. Veysey; Mr. Peyser.

Select Subcommittee on Education

Democrats: Mr. Brademas, Chairman; Mrs. Mink; Mr. Meeds; Mr. Scheuer; Mr. Gaydos; Mr. Clay; Mrs. Chisholm; Mrs. Grasso; Mr. Mazzoli; Mr. O'Hara; Mr. Dent.

Republicans: Mr. Reid; Mr. Bell; Mr. Landgrebe; Mr. Hansen; Mr. Eshleman; Mr. Kemp; Mr. Peyser.

Subcommittee on Agricultural Labor

Democrats: Mr. O'Hara, Chairman; Mrs. Chisholm; Mrs. Grasso; Mr. Badillo; Mr. Thompson.

Republicans: Mr. Eshleman; Mr. Ashbrook; Mr. Veysey.

Government Operations

The Committee on Government Operations has responsibility for budget and accounting measures other than appropriations, reorganization in the executive branch of the government, receiving and examining reports of the Comptroller General of the United States, and studying intergovernmental relationships between the United States and the states and municipalities, and between the United States and international organizations. The Committee is listed here because it has been assigned jurisdiction of amendments to the Wagner-O'Day Act which has been referred to the Subcommittee on Special Studies.

Chet Holifield (D. Calif.), Chairman

Democrats: Jack Brooks, Tex.; L.H. Fountain, N.C.; Robert E. Jones, Ala.; Edward A. Garmatz, Md.; John E. Moss, Calif.; Dante B. Fascell, Fla.; Henry S. Reuss, Wisc.; John S. Monagan, Conn.; Torbert H. Macdonald, Mass.; William S. Moorhead, Pa.; Cornelius E. Gallagher, N.J.; William J. Randall, Mo.; Benjamin S. Rosenthal, N.Y.; Jim Wright, Tex.; Fernand J. St. Germain, R.I.; John C. Culver, Iowa; Floyd V. Hicks, Wash.; George W. Collins, Ill.; Don Fuqua,

Fla.; John Conyers, Jr., Mich.; Bill Alexander, Ark.; Bella S. Abzug, N.Y.

Republicans: Florence P. Dwyer, N.J.; Ogden R. Reid, N.Y.; Frank Horton, N.Y.; John N. Erlenborn, Ill.; John W. Wydler, N.Y.; Clarence J. Brown, Ohio; Guy Vander Jagt, Mich.; Gilbert Gude, Md.; Paul N. McCloskey, Jr., Calif; John H. Buchanan, Jr., Ala.; Sam Steiger, Ariz.; Garry Brown, Mich.; Barry M. Goldwater, Jr., Calif.; J. Kenneth Robinson, Va.; Walter E. Powell, Ohio; Charles Thone, Neb.

Subcommittee on Special Studies

Democrats: Mr. Randall, Chairman; Mr. Garmatz; Mr. Gallagher; Mr. Collins; Mrs. Abzug; Mr. Reuss.

Republicans: Mr. Wydler; Mr. Brown of Michigan; Mr. Goldwater; Mr. Robinson.

House Administration

The Committee on House Administration is primarily concerned with matters involving printing, expense account vouchers, and various housekeeping functions of the House of Representatives. It has jurisdiction over legislation involving the Library of Congress and thus the Books for the Blind and Physically Handicapped program administered by that agency.

Wayne L. Hays (D-Ohio), Chairman

Democrats: Frank Thompson, Jr., N.J.; Watkins M. Abbitt, Va.; John H. Dent, Pa.; Lucien N. Nedzi, Mich.; John Brademas, Ind.; Kenneth J. Gray, Ill.; Augustus F. Hawkins, Calif.; Tom S. Gettys, S.C.; Jonathan B. Bingham, N.Y.; Bertram L. Podell, N.Y.; Frank Annunzio, Ill.; Joseph M. Gaydos, Pa.; Ed Jones, Tenn.; Robert H. Mollohan, W. Va.

Republicans: Samuel L. Devine, Ohio; William L. Dickinson, Ala.; James C. Cleveland, N.H.; Fred Schwengel, Iowa; James Harvey, Mich.; Orval Hansen, Idaho; Philip M. Crane, Ill.; John Ware, Pa.; Victor V. Veysey, Calif.; Bill Frenzel, Minn.

The Subcommittee on Library and Memorials has the following members:

Democrats: Mr. Nedzi, Chairman; Mr. Gray; Mr. Brademas; Mr. Bingham; Mr. Gaydos.

Republicans: Mr. Schwengel; Mr. Harvey; Mr. Frenzel.

Interstate and Foreign Commerce

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce has jurisdiction over, among other things, substantive legislation affecting the Public Health Service and the National Institutes of Health, as well as travel concessions for blind persons and others.

Harley O. Staggers (D-W. Va.), Chairman

Democrats: Torbert H. Macdonald, Mass.; John Jarman, Okla.; John E. Moss, Calif.; John D. Dingell, Mich.; Paul G. Rogers, Fla.; Lionel Van Deerlin, Calif.; J.J. Pickle, Texas; Fred B. Rooney, Pa.; John M. Murphy, N.Y.; David E. Satterfield III, Va.; Brock Adams, Wash.; Ray Blanton, Tenn.; W.S. Stuckey, Jr., Ga.; Peter N. Kyros, Maine; Bob Eckhardt, Texas; Robert O. Tiernan, R.I.; Richardson Preyer, N.C.; Bertram L. Podell, N.Y.; Henry Helstoski, N.J.; James W. Symington, Mo.; Charles J. Carney, Ohio; Ralph H. Metcalfe, Ill.; Goodloe E. Byron, Md.; William R. Roy, Kans.

Republicans: William L. Springer, Ill.; Samuel L. Devine, Ohio; Ancher Nelsen, Minn.; Hastings Keith, Mass.; James T. Broyhill, N.C.; James Harvey, Mich.; Tim Lee Carter, Ky.; Clarence J. Brown, Ohio; Dan Kuykendall, Tenn.; Joe Skubitz, Kans.; Fletcher Thompson, Ga.; James F. Hastings, N.Y.; John G. Schmitz, Calif.; James M. Collins, Texas; Louis Frey, Jr., Fla.; John Ware, Pa.; John Y. McCollister, Nebr.; Richard G. Shoup, Mont.

The Subcommittees of interest are:

Transportation and Aeronautics

Democrats: Mr. Jarman, Chairman; Mr. Dingell; Mr. Pickle; Mr. Murphy; Mr. Adams; Mr. Podell; Mr. Metcalfe.

Republicans: Mr. Devine; Mr. Harvey; Mr. Kuykendall; Mr. Skubitz; Mr. Thompson.

Public Health and Welfare

Democrats: Mr. Rogers, Chairman; Mr. Satterfield; Mr. Kyros; Mr. Preyer; Mr. Symington; Mr. Roy.

Republicans: Mr. Nelson; Mr. Carter; Mr. Hastings; Mr. Schmitz.

Post Office and Civil Service

The Committee on Post Office and Civil Service has jurisdiction over postal rates and special legislation to facilitate government employment of handicapped persons.

Thaddeus J. Dulski (D-N.Y.), Chairman

Democrats: David N. Henderson, N.C.; Morris K. Udall, Ariz.; Dominick V. Daniels, N.J.; Robert N.C. Nix, Pa.; James M. Hanley, N.Y.; Charles H. Wilson, Calif.; Jerome R. Waldie, Calif.; Richard White, Texas; William D. Ford, Mich.; Lee H. Hamilton, Ind.; Frank J. Brasco, N.Y.; Graham Purcell, Texas; Tom Bevill, Ala.; Bill Chappell, Fla.

Republicans: Robert J. Corbett, Pa.; H.R. Gross, Iowa; Edward J. Derwinski, Ill.; Albert W. Johnson, Pa.; William Lloyd Scott, Va.; James S. McClure, Idaho; Lawrence J. Hogan, Md.; John H. Rousselot, Calif.; Elwood Hillis, Ind.; Walter E. Powell, Ohio; C.W. Bill Young, Fla.

The subcommittees of interest are:

Postal Service

Democrats: Mr. Udall, Chairman; Mr. Ford; Mr. Nix; Mr. Waldie; Mr. Hamilton.

Republicans: Mr. Gross; Mr. Derwinski; Mr. Hillis.

Manpower and Civil Service

Democrats: Mr. Henderson, Chairman; Mr. White; Mr. Ford; Mr. Bevill; Mr. Chappell.

Republicans: Mr. Derwinski; Mr. Gross; Mr. Rousselot.

Postal Facilities and Mail

Democrats: Mr. Nix, Chairman; Mr. Purcell; Mr. Henderson; Mr. Hanley; Mr. Bevill.

Republicans: Mr. McClure; Mr. Johnson; Mr. Young.

Rules

The Committee on Rules has played an increasingly influential role in recent years in controlling the enactment of legislation by the House of Representatives. Following approval of a bill by the substantive committee having jurisdiction over it, the Committee on Rules has the authority to determine when such a bill is to be considered by the House, the length of time the bill may be debated, and whether the bill can be amended on the House floor. The Committee can also decide not to schedule a bill for a vote, thus blocking consideration of a measure by the House.

William D. Colmer (D-Miss.), Chairman

Democrats: Ray J. Madden, Ind.; James J. Delaney, N.Y.; Richard Bolling, Mo.; Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., Mass.; B.F. Sisk, Calif.; John Young, Texas; Claude Pepper, Fla.; Spark M. Matsunaga, Hawaii; William R. Anderson, Tenn.

Republicans: H. Allen Smith, Calif.; John B. Anderson, Ill.; Dave Martin, Nebr.; James H. Quillen, Tenn.; Delbert L. Latta, Ohio.

Ways and Means

The Committee on Ways and Means has jurisdiction over tax legislation and therefore handles legislation involving the Social Security Act—old age, survivors, and disability insurance; medicare and medicaid; public assistance; maternal and child welfare services; and unemployment compensation. In addition, the Democratic members of this influential Committee constitute a committee on committees and are responsible for making assignments of Democrats to all other committees of the House of Representatives.

Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.), Chairman

Democrats: John C. Watts, Ky.; Al Ullman, Ore.; James A. Burke, Mass.; Martha W. Griffths, Mich.; Dan Rostenkowski, Ill.; Phil M. Landrum, Ga.; Charles A. Vanik, Ohio; Richard H. Fulton, Tenn.; Omar Burleson, Texas; James C. Corman, Calif.; William J. Green, Pa.; Sam M. Gibbons, Fla.; Hugh L. Carey, N.Y.; Joe D. Waggonner, Jr., La.

Republicans: John W. Byrnes, Wisc.; Jackson E. Betts, Ohio; Herman T. Schneebeli, Pa.; Harold R. Collier, Ill.; Joel T. Broyhill, Va.; Barber B. Conable, Jr., N.Y.; Charles E. Chamberlain, Mich.; Jerry L. Pettis, Calif.; John J. Duncan, Tenn.; Donald G. Brotzman, Colo.

UNITED STATES SENATE

Appropriations

Allen J. Ellender (D-La.), Chairman

Democrats: John J. McClellan, Ark.; Warren G. Magnuson, Wash.; John Stennis, Miss.; John O. Pastore, R.I.; Alan Bible, Nev.; Robert C. Byrd, W. Va.; Gale W. McGee, Wyo.; Mike Mansfield, Mont.; William Proxmire, Wisc.; Joseph M. Montoya, N.M.; Daniel K. Inouye, Hawaii; Ernest F. Hollings, S.C.

Republicans: Milton R. Young, N.D.; Karl E. Mundt, S.D.; Margaret Chase Smith, Maine; Roman L. Hruska, Nebr.; Gordon Allott, Colo.; Norris Cotton, N.H.; Clifford P. Case, N.J.; Hiram L. Fong, Hawaii; J. Calib Boggs, Del.; Charles H. Percy, Ill.; Edward W. Brooke, Mass.

The Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare is as follows:

Democrats: Mr. Magnuson, Chairman; Mr. Stennis; Mr. Bible; Mr. Byrd; Mr. Proxmire; Mr. Montoya; Mr. Hollings.

Republicans: Mr. Cotton; Mr. Case; Mr. Fong; Mr. Boggs; Mr. Percy; Mr. Brooke.

The Subcommittee on Legislative Branch appropriations is as follows:

Democrats: Mr. Hollings, Chairman; Mr. Ellender; Mr. Inouye.

Republicans: Mr. Cotton; Mr. Brooke.

Commerce

The Committee on Commerce has jurisdiction over legislation authorizing travel concessions for blind persons and others.

Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.), Chairman

Democrats: John O. Pastore, R.I.; Vance Hartke, Ind.; Philip A. Hart, Mich.; Howard W. Cannon, Nev.; Russel B. Long, La.; Frank E. Moss, Utah; Ernest F. Hollings, S.C.; Daniel K. Inouye, Hawaii; William B. Spong, Jr., Va.

Republicans: Norris Cotton, N.H.; Winston Prouty, Vt.; James B. Pearson, Kans.; Robert P. Griffin, Mich.; Howard H. Baker, Jr., Tenn.; Marlow W. Cook, Ky.; Mark O. Hatfield, Ore.; Ted Stevens, Alaska.

Subcommittees of Senate Commerce of interest are:

Aviation

Democrats: Mr. Cannon, Chairman; Mr. Magnuson; Mr. Hart; Mr. Hartke; Mr. Hollings; Mr. Inouye; Mr. Moss; Mr. Spong.

Republicans: Mr. Pearson; Mr. Cotton; Mr. Prouty; Mr. Baker; Mr. Griffin; Mr. Cook; Mr. Stevens.

Consumer

Democrats: Mr. Moss, Chairman; Mr. Hart, Vice-Chairman; Mr. Pastore; Mr. Hartke; Mr. Inouye; Mr. Spong.

Republicans: Mr. Cook; Mr. Pearson; Mr. Hatfield; Mr. Stevens; Mr. Cotton.

Surface Transportation

Democrats: Mr. Hartke, Chairman; Mr. Cannon; Mr. Moss; Mr. Hollings; Mr. Long.

Republicans: Mr. Prouty; Mr. Pearson; Mr. Baker; Mr. Hatfield.

Finance

The Committee on Finance is the Senate counterpart of the House Committee on Ways and Means.

Russell B. Long (D-La.), Chairman

Democrats: Clinton P. Anderson, N.M.; Herman E. Talmadge, Ga.; Vance Hartke, Ind.; J.W. Fulbright, Ark.; Abraham Ribicoff, Conn.; Fred R. Harris, Okla.; Harry F. Byrd, Jr., Va.; Gaylord Nelson, Wisc..

Republicans: Wallace F. Bennett, Utah; Carl T. Curtis, Nebr.; Jack Miller, Iowa; Len B. Jordan, Idaho; Paul J. Fannin, Ariz.; Clifford P. Hansen, Wyo.; Robert P. Griffin, Mich.

Labor and Public Welfare

The Committee on Labor and Public Welfare is the Senate

counterpart of the House Committee on Education and Labor. It also handles legislation on health matters taken care of by the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Harrison A. Williams (D-N.J.), Chairman

Democrats: Jennings Randolph, W.Va.; Claiborne Pell, R.I.; Edward M. Kennedy, Mass.; Gaylord Nelson, Wisc.; Walter F. Mondale, Minn.; Thomas F. Eagleton, Mo.; Alan Cranston, Calif.; Harold E. Hughes, Iowa; Adlai Stevenson III, Ill.

Republicans: Jacob K. Javits, N.Y.; Winston Prouty, Vt.; Peter H. Dominick, Colo; Richard S. Schweiker, Pa.; Robert W. Packwood, Ore.; Robert Taft, Jr., Ohio; J. Glenn Beall, Md.

The Committee on Labor and Public Welfare has the following subcommittees:

Labor

Democrats: Mr. Williams, Chairman; Mr. Randolph; Mr. Pell; Mr. Nelson; Mr. Eagleton; Mr. Stevenson; Mr. Hughes.

Republicans: Mr. Javits; Mr. Prouty; Mr. Schweiker; Mr. Packwood; Mr. Taft.

Handicapped Workers

Democrats: Mr. Randolph, Chairman; Mr. Cranston; Mr. Williams.

Republicans: Mr. Prouty; Mr. Packwood.

Education

Democrats: Mr. Pell, Chairman; Mr. Randolph; Mr. Williams; Mr. Kennedy; Mr. Mondale; Mr. Eagleton; Mr. Cranston.

Republicans: Mr. Prouty; Mr. Javits; Mr. Dominick; Mr. Schweiker; Mr. Beall.

Health

Democrats: Mr. Kennedy, Chairman; Mr. Williams; Mr. Nelson; Mr. Eagleton; Mr. Cranston; Mr. Hughes; Mr. Pell; Mr. Mondale.

Republicans: Mr. Dominick; Mr. Javits; Mr. Prouty; Mr. Schweiker; Mr. Packwood; Mr. Beall.

Employment, Manpower, and Poverty

Democrats: Mr. Nelson, Chairman; Mr. Kennedy; Mr. Mondale; Mr. Cranston; Mr. Hughes; Mr. Stevenson; Mr. Randolph.

Republicans: Mr. Schweiker; Mr. Javits; Mr. Prouty; Mr. Dominick; Mr. Taft.

Children and Youth

Democrats: Mr. Mondale, Chairman; Mr. Williams; Mr. Randolph; Mr. Kennedy; Mr. Nelson; Mr. Cranston; Mr. Stevenson.

Republicans: Mr. Taft; Mr. Schweiker; Mr. Packwood; Mr. Beall; Mr. Javits.

Aging

Democrats: Mr. Eagleton, Chairman; Mr. Cranston; Mr. Kennedy; Mr. Randolph; Mr. Williams; Mr. Hughes; Mr. Stevenson.

Republicans: Mr. Beall; Mr. Prouty; Mr. Schweiker; Mr. Taft; Mr. Packwood.

Railroad Retirement

Democrats: Mr. Cranston, Chairman; Mr. Pell; Mr. Nelson; Mr. Hughes; Mr. Stevenson.

Republicans: Mr. Schweiker; Mr. Taft; Mr. Beall.

Alcoholism and Narcotics

Democrats: Mr. Hughes, Chairman; Mr. Randolph; Mr. Williams; Mr. Kennedy; Mr. Mondale; Mr. Cranston.

Republicans: Mr. Packwood; Mr. Javits; Mr. Dominick; Mr. Schweiker.

Migratory Labor

Democrats: Mr. Stevenson, Chairman; Mr. Williams; Mr.

Mondale; Mr. Kennedy; Mr. Hughes.

Republicans: Mr. Taft; Mr. Beall; Mr. Javits.

Post Office and Civil Service

Gale W. McGee (D-Wyo.), Chairman

Democrats: Jennings Randolph, W. Va.; Quentin N. Burdick, N.D.; Ernest F. Hollings, S.C.; Frank E. Moss, Utah.

Republicans: Hiram L. Fong, Hawaii; J. Caleb Boggs, Del.; Ted Stevens, Alaska; Henry Bellmon, Okla.

The following subcommittees are of interest:

Civil Service Policies and Practices

Democrats: Mr. Randolph, Chairman; Mr. Burdick; Mr. Moss.

Republicans: Mr. Stevens; Mr. Boggs.

Postal Operations

Democrats: Mr. Hollings, Chairman; Mr. Moss; Mr. Randolph.

Republicans: Mr. Bellmon; Mr. Boggs.

Special Committee on Aging

The Special Committee on Aging studies and investigates problems of the aging and reports findings and makes recommendations to the Senate, but does not report legislation.

Frank Church (D-Idaho), Chairman

Democrats: Harrison A. Williams, Jr., N.J.; Alan Bible, Nev.; Jennings Randolph, W. Va.; Edmund S. Muskie, Maine; Frank E. Moss, Utah; Edward M. Kennedy, Mass.; Walter P. Mondale, Minn.; Vance Hartke, Ind.; Claiborne Pell, R.I.; Thomas F. Eagleton, Mo.

Republicans: Winston Prouty, Vt.; Hiram L. Fong, Hawaii; Jack Miller, Iowa; Clifford P. Hansen, Wyo.; Paul J. Fannin, Ariz.; Edward J. Gurney, Fla.; William B. Saxbe, Ohio; Edward W. Brooke, Mass.; Charles H. Percy, Ill.

The subcommittees of the Special Committee on Aging are:

Housing for the Elderly

Democrats: Mr. Williams, Chairman; Mr. Church; Mr. Muskie; Mr. Kennedy; Mr. Mondale; Mr. Pell.

Republicans: Mr. Fannin; Mr. Prouty; Mr. Gurney; Mr. Saxbe; Mr. Brooke.

Employment and Retirement Incomes

Democrats: Mr. Randolph, Chairman; Mr. Church; Mr. Bible; Mr. Moss; Mr. Mondale; Mr. Hartke.

Republicans: Mr. Prouty; Mr. Hansen; Mr. Fannin; Mr. Gurney; Mr. Percy.

Federal, State and Community Services

Democrats: Mr. Kennedy, Chairman; Mr. Bible; Mr. Hartke; Mr. Pell; Mr. Eagleton.

Republicans: Mr. Hansen; Mr. Miller; Mr. Brooke; Mr. Percy.

Consumer Interests of the Elderly

Democrats: Mr. Church, Chairman; Mr. Williams; Mr. Muskie; Mr. Kennedy; Mr. Mondale; Mr. Hartke; Mr. Eagleton.

Republicans: Mr. Fong; Mr. Hansen; Mr. Gurney; Mr. Saxbe; Mr. Brooke; Mr. Percy.

Health of the Elderly

Democrats: Mr. Muskie, Chairman; Mr. Moss; Mr. Williams; Mr. Kennedy; Mr. Mondale; Mr. Hartke; Mr. Pell; Mr. Eagleton.

Republicans: Mr. Saxbe; Mr. Prouty; Mr. Fong; Mr. Hansen; Mr. Fannin; Mr. Brooke; Mr. Percy.

Long-term Care

Democrats: Mr. Moss, Chairman; Mr. Williams; Mr. Church; Mr. Muskie; Mr. Kennedy; Mr. Pell; Mr. Eagleton.

Republicans: Mr. Miller; Mr. Fong; Mr. Hansen; Mr. Fannin; Mr. Saxbe; Mr. Brooke.

Retirement and the Individual

Democrats: Mr. Mondale, Chairman; Mr. Kennedy; Mr. Bible; Mr. Hartke; Mr. Pell; Mr. Eagleton.

Republicans: Mr. Gurney; Mr. Prouty; Mr. Fong; Mr. Miller; Mr. Fannin.

Rules and Administration

The Committee on Rules and Administration functions for the Senate in the same way the Committee on House Administration does for the House of Representatives. It also handles some of the procedural matters for the Senate, such as resolutions authorizing studies by other committees, that the House Committee on Rules handles. However, it does not control the order or nature of Senate consideration of legislation reported by other committees as does the House Rules Committee. This Committee processes legislation concerning the Books for the Blind and Physically Handicapped program of the Library of Congress.

B. Everett Jordan (D-N.C.), Chairman

Democrats: Howard W. Cannon, Nev.; Claiborne Pell, R.I.; Robert C. Byrd, W. Va.; James B. Allen, Ala.

Republicans: Winston Prouty, Vt.; John Sherman Cooper, Ky.; Hugh Scott, Pa.; Robert P. Griffin, Mich.

The Subcomittee on the Library has the following members:

Democrats: Mr. Jordan, Chairman; Mr. Pell.

Republicans: Mr. Scott.

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AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR THE BLIND

washington report

IRVING SCHLOSS, EDITOR

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS

Education Appropriations

The House of Representatives has again passed the appropriations bill for the Office of Education for fiscal 1972 as a separate bill from the one containing appropriations for the rest of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the Department of Labor, and the Office of Economic Opportunity. The bill, H.R. 7016, was passed by the House on April 7.

As passed by the House, the bill makes appropriations totalling some $4.8 billion for federally-assisted education programs administered by the Office of Education. The appropriation for programs for handicapped children under Title VI of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act totals $115 million, an increase of $10 million over the appropriation for fiscal 1971. In its report, the House Committee on Appropriations specifically increased grants to the states by $2.5 million and grants for centers and services for deaf-blind children by $2.5 million over the budget request. Table 1 (see page 2) lists items of special interest.

It should also be noted that 10 percent of the basic grants for vocational education are earmarked for the handicapped. This amount for fiscal 1972 is $37,701,200, using the House-passed figure.

Wagner-O'Day Act Amendments

The Subcommittee on Special Studies of the House Committee on Government Operations held two days of public hearings on S. 557 and H.R. 2310, companion bills introduced by Senator Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) and Rep. Craig Hosmer (R-Calif.), respectively, to amend the Wagner-O'Day Act.

Under the existing Wagner-O'Day Act, which became law in 1938, the federal government buys commodities manufactured by blind persons in workshops outside of the competitive bidding system for most federal procurement at a fair market price determined by the Committee on Purchases of Blind-Made Products, a group consisting of the designated representatives of several federal agencies and one public member.

S. 557, which was passed by the Senate on March 25, and H.R. 2310 would extend this preferential purchasing program to products made by workshops for the other severely handicapped while retaining a priority for products made by workshops employing the blind. In addition, the bills would authorize the purchase of services by the federal government from workshops for the blind and workshops for the other severely handicapped and grant the blind a priority in the purchase of services until July 1, 1977. The name of the administering agency would be changed to Committee for Purchase of Products and Services of the Blind and Other Severely Handicapped; and its membership would be changed to reflect the creation of new federal agencies, such as the Department of Defense, General Services Administration, and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

At the hearings held on April 20 and 21, the Subcommittee on Special Studies under the chairmanship of Rep. William Randall (D-Mo.) heard from a number of government and public witnesses, most of them supporting the legislation. These were: Heinz A. Abersfeller, Commissioner of the Federal Supply Service, General Services Administration, who appeared in his capacity as chairman of the Committee on Purchases of Blind-Made Products; Ben P. Robertson, Deputy Administrator, Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions, Department of Labor; Edward Newman, Commissioner, Rehabilitation Services Administration; Harold Russell, Chairman, and William P. McCahill, Executive Secretary, President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped; Peter J. Salmon, Administrative Vice President, Industrial Home for the Blind,

TABLE 1. Items of special interest in H.R. 7016.

	1971 appropriation	1972 request	1972 House-passed
LIBRARY SERVICES AND CONSTRUCTION ACT, TITLE I*	$ 35,000,000	$ 15,719,000	$ 35,000,000
EDUCATION FOR THE HANDICAPPED (total)	105,000,000	110,000,000	115,000,000
Grants to the states	34,000,000	35,000,000	37,500,000
Preschool programs	7,000,000	7,500,000	7,500,000
Teacher education and recruitment	33,100,000	35,145,000	35,145,000
Research and demonstration	15,300,000	15,755,000	15,755,000
Regional resource centers	3,550,000	3,550,000	3,550,000
Deaf-blind centers	4,500,000	5,000,000	7,500,000
Media services	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000
Specific learning disabilities	1,000,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Planning and evaluation	550,000	550,000	550,000

*Combined with former Title IV funds, P.L. 91-600, may not go below $3.428 million for former Title IV programs.

representing the American Association of Workers for the Blind, American Foundation for the Blind, and Blinded Veterans Association; Carl A. Morring, Jr., past National President and board member, National Easter Seal Society for Crippled Children and Adults; John F. Nagle, Washington representative, National Federation of the Blind; Milton Cohen, President, International Association of Rehabilitation Facilities; Henry Viscardi, Jr., President, Human Resources Center, Abilities, Inc.; Durward K. McDaniel, National Representative, American Council of the Blind; John W. Hanger, Vice President, Government Marketing, and James C. MacFarland, Government Marketing, National Industries for the Blind; John Harmon, General Counsel, Goodwill Industries of America; and Emily Lamborn, Director of Federal-State Relations, National Rehabilitation Association.

In expressing opposition to enactment of the proposed legislation, both Mr. Nagle and Mr. McDaniel pointed out that federal procurement from workshops for the blind under the Wagner-O'Day Act had decreased from a high of $28,000,000 in fiscal 1967 to a projected total of $12,000,000 for the current fiscal year. As a result of the sharp decrease in government business, blind employees of workshops for the blind have had to be laid off, they said, and questioned the advisability of including a large group like the other severely handicapped in the preferential procurement program.

Mr. McDaniel recommended that the Subcommittee delete extension of the program to the other severely handicapped but enact legislation amending the Act to include procurement of services from workshops for the blind; require Social Security, workmen's compensation, unemployment compensation, and minimum wage coverage of blind workers; include provisions to assure applicability of the Administrative Procedure Act for judicial review of grievances; and require applicability of the National Labor Relations Act to assure blind workshop employees of collective bargaining rights.

In his testimony, Mr. Nagle opposed extension of the Wagner-O'Day Act to the other severely handicapped and recommended amendments to S. 557 if the Subcommittee decided to extend the program despite opposition. His proposed amendments were designed to assure effective administration of the priority for workshops for the blind, condition federal procurement contracts with workshops for the blind or other severely handicapped upon their compliance with fringe benefits mentioned above, and require that 75 percent of the man hours of direct labor by blind and other severely handicapped workers be applied to

each commodity and each service.

Immediately following the hearings on April 21, representatives of several of the interested organizations, both proponents and opponents of extension to the other severely handicapped, conferred as a group with the subcommittee counsel on points raised by various witnesses. As a result, AFB's Washington representative submitted a supplementary statement on behalf of the Foundation, AAWB, BVA, IARF, and Goodwill Industries of America recommending the following changes in the bill: (1) mandatory designation of a central nonprofit agency or agencies to handle allocation of orders to workshops; (2) provision of annual reports on activities of the program to the President and the Congress; (3) limitation of the annual authorization of appropriations of $200,000 to the fiscal years 1972, 1973, and 1974, thereby requiring Congressional renewal; (4) assurance of applicability of judicial review provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act; and (5) authorization studies of fringe benefit practices of sheltered workshops. In addition, the subcommittee counsel conferred informally with various individuals from interested organizations in the development of proposed changes.

On May 3, a "clean" bill, H.R. 8011, was introduced by Congressman Randall with bipartisan cosponsorship, including many members of the Subcommittee and Rep. Chet Holifield (D-Calif.) and Rep. Florence Dwyer (R-N.J.), chairman and ranking minority member of the full Committee on Government Operations. While maintaining the intent and many of the provisions of S. 557, the new bill amplifies and clarifies the program in the light of current practices in drafting legislation as well as information developed during the hearings. H.R. 8011 does the following:

1. Authorizes establishment of a Committee for Purchase of Products and Services of the Blind and Other Severely Handicapped consisting of a representative from the Veterans Administration, General Services Administration, and the Departments of Agriculture, Defense, Army, Navy, Air Force, Commerce, Justice, Labor, and HEW as well as a private citizen conversant with employment problems of the blind and other severely handicapped, a blind person employed in a workshop for the blind, and a severely handicapped person not blind employed in a workshop for the other severely handicapped.

2. Authorizes a five-year term for each of the three public members and compensation for them while on business of the Committee at the G.S. 18 level.

3. Authorizes travel expenses and *per diem* allowances for Committee members.

4. Authorizes the Committee to have its own staff, to borrow staff from other federal agencies on a reimbursable basis, and to receive administrative support services from General Services Administration on a reimbursable basis.

5. Authorizes the Committee to obtain data from other federal agencies related to all aspects of administration of the Act.

6. Requires an annual report on September 30 of each year to the President and to the Congress detailing activities of the Committee and the program.

7. Requires publication by the Committee in the *Federal Register* of procurement lists of products and services under the Act.

8. Authorizes the Committee to determine the fair market price of commodities and services procured under the Act.

9. Requires the Committee to designate a central nonprofit agency or agencies for allocation of orders to individual workshops. (National Industries for the Blind is the central nonprofit agency under the existing law.)

10. Authorizes the Committee to prescribe by rules and regulations specifications for commodities and services and time of delivery.

11. Establishes a priority for the blind in procurement of commodities and until December 31, 1976, in the procurement of services.

12. Authorizes the Committee to make studies on its own or in cooperation with other public or private nonprofit agencies on all aspects of workshop employment of blind and other severely handicapped individuals and development of techniques and devices to foster increased opportunities for such individuals.

13. Requires procurement by federal agencies of products and services on the procurement list if they are available in the specified time, except for commodities and services provided by Federal Prison Industries.

14. Authorizes the Comptroller General of the United States to make audits of finances and activities of the Committee, central nonprofit agency or agencies, and individual workshops participating in the program.

15. Includes the standard legal definition of blindness and

defines the other severely handicapped as individuals with a physical or mental disability who are currently unable to engage in competitive employment.

16. Defines a qualified nonprofit agency for the blind as one which operates on a nonprofit basis in the interest of blind persons, complies with occupational health and safety standards specified by the Secretary of Labor, and requires that 75 percent of the man hours of direct labor during the fiscal year on commodities and services be performed by blind persons.

17. Defines a qualified nonprofit agency for the other severely handicapped similarly but authorizes the 75 percent man hours of direct labor requirement during the fiscal year to be performed by blind or other severely handicapped individuals.

18. Defines direct labor to include preparation, processing, and packing but not supervision, administration, inspection, or shipping.

19. Defines government to include legislative, judicial, and executive agencies of the federal government, including the U.S. Postal Service, as well as nonappropriated fund instrumentalities under the jurisdiction of the Armed Forces.

20. Defines state to include the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

21. Authorizes appropriations of $200,000 for fiscal 1972 and each of the two succeeding fiscal years.

The effective date of the amendments is the first day of the first month following 30 days after enactment.

On March 5, the Subcommittee on Special Studies ordered H.R. 8011 favorably reported to the full Committee on Government Operations. It is anticipated that the full Committee will report the bill around the middle of May and that House action will be completed in early June. The Senate is expected to accept the House-passed bill without a conference and send it on to the President for his approval.

Social Security

On March 17, the President approved Public Law 92-5, which increased the federal debt ceiling. An amendment added by the Senate and concurred in by the House of Representatives increased OASDI cash benefits by 10 percent retroactive to January 1, 1971, as a means of expediting action on this much needed increase in benefits, while the House Committee on Ways and Means continued to work on a more comprehensive Social Security bill.

The law also increased the taxable wage base for Social Security purposes from $7,800 to $9,000 effective January 1, 1972 and increased the percentage of tax to 5 percent for employee and employer for 1973, 1974, and 1975 and to 5.15 percent thereafter. In addition, the law requires states to disregard the amount of the OASDI increases for January through April in determining a welfare recipient's need for public assistance.

On May 12, the Committee on Ways and Means issued an announcement indicating its action on other amendments to the Social Security Act, including welfare reform, medicare, medicaid, and maternal and child health services. It is anticipated that H.R. 1, with its present provisions completely revised, will be reported for House action in late May or early June.

The revised bill provides for an increase in the taxable wage base to $10,200 and in the percentage of tax to 5.4 percent for both employer and employee effective January 1, 1972. The bill will also provide medicare coverage for disability insurance beneficiaries who have been entitled to cash benefits for at least two years effective July 1, 1972.

The announcement also indicates that the bill eliminates the 20 out of 40 quarters of covered employment requirement for blind persons as a qualification for receipt of disability insurance cash benefits. Thus, an individual whose vision is within the legal definition of blindness, who is fully insured, and who is not able to engage in substantial gainful activity will become eligible for cash benefits. Fully insured status is variously defined depending on the individual's work record from a minimum of six quarters in covered employment.

With regard to welfare provisions of the Social Security Act, the revised H.R. 1 will establish a new Title XX of the Act totally federalizing the three adult public assistance categories (old age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled) effective July 1, 1972. This supplants Titles I, X, XIV, and XVI. Full monthly benefits for a single individual would be $130 for fiscal year 1973, $140 for fiscal year 1974, and $150 thereafter. Full monthly benefits for an individual with an eligible spouse would be $195 for fiscal year 1973, and $200 for fiscal years 1974 and thereafter. An eligible spouse must also be aged, blind, or disabled. The exempt earnings provision of $85 per month and one-half of

monthly income over that amount would be retained in determining an individual's need for public assistance. States will have the option of providing supplementary payments, but no federal matching funds are provided in the bill for that purpose.

A new Title XXI supplants Aid to Families with Dependent Children under Title IV of the Act. It establishes two programs for needy individuals with dependent children. Families in which at least one person is employable would be enrolled in the Opportunities For Families Program, administered by the Department of Labor. Families with no employable person would be enrolled in the Family Assistance Plan administered by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Family benefits would be computed at the rate of $800 per year for the first two members, $400 for the next three members, $300 for the next two members, and $200 for the next member. This would provide $2,400 for a family of four, and the maximum amount which any family could receive would be $3,600. A family would not be eligible unless it had countable resources of $1,500 or less. Families participating in the programs are not eligible for food stamps.

Details of other provisions of H.R. 1 will be covered in the next issue.

Rehabilitation Services

Rep. Carl Perkins (D-Ky.), chairman of the House Committee on Education and Labor, has introduced H.R. 7949, a bill to provide rehabilitation services to older blind persons. A companion bill to S. 1030, introduced by Senator Jennings Randolph (D-W.Va.) and 49 bipartisan co-sponsors, H.R. 7949 would establish a federal-state grant-in-aid program with a 90 percent federal share to enable state vocational rehabilitation agencies to provide urgently needed basic rehabilitation services to the elderly blind. In addition, the bill establishes specific programs for research and demonstration projects and training of personnel.

Rep. Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) has introduced H.R. 5610, a bill which amends the Vocational Rehabilitation Act to establish a National Center for the Under-achieving Deaf. Rep. Walter S. Baring (D-Nev.) has introduced H.R. 7464 to increase the minimum annual allotment to states for vocational rehabilitation services from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000.

Since the Vocational Rehabilitation Act expires on June 30, 1972, it is expected that the Congress will extend and improve this legislation this year. In addition to assisting in the development of S. 1030 and H.R. 7949, the six major national organizations of and for the blind have developed amendments to the Vocational Rehabilitation Act designed to improve financing and services for the blind, deaf-blind, and other severely handicapped. A bill containing these improvements has not yet been introduced.

The National Rehabilitation Association has also developed comprehensive amendments to the Vocational Rehabilitation Act. This bill was introduced as H.R. 8395 on May 13 by Congressman Perkins and 23 co-sponsors. In addition to improving the basic program, NRA's bill covers individuals with behavioral disorders in the basic grants to the states program; establishes an innovation grants program to cover alcoholics, narcotics addicts, public offenders, and migratory agricultural workers; and continues the controversial provisions for vocational evaluation and work adjustment services to the disadvantaged.

Travel Concessions

Two bills have been introduced in the Senate to authorize free or reduced fare on airlines for individuals who are handicapped and for attendants traveling with them. S. 1303 was introduced by Senator Adlai Stevenson III (D-Ill.) and includes blindness in the definition of handicapped. S. 1554, introduced by Senator Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), also includes the blind and extends the authorization to individuals who are 70 years of age or older on both airlines and surface transportation.

Representative Corbett Dies

Rep. Robert J. Corbett, dean of the Pennsylvania congressional delegation and ranking Republican on the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, died April 25 in Pittsburgh. Mr. Corbett, who was 66, had been a member of Congress for 28 years. He represented Pennsylvania's 18th Congressional District, which includes much of Allegheny County (Pittsburgh). He was the third ranking Republican member in the House.

In a statement issued that day, President Nixon said, "It was with justifiable pride that Robert Corbett of Pennsylvania called himself 'the little man's congressman.' His constant concern for the blind, the infirm, and others in special need was a tribute to his humanitarianism. With his death, the Congress has lost a distinguished member and the nation has lost a dedicated servant."

Congressman Corbett introduced and secured the enactment of several laws of particular interest to readers. Among these were Public Law 87-614, in 1962, which

authorized blind persons employed by the federal government and government of the District of Columbia to employ reading assistants; Public Law 88-628, in 1964, authorizing the President to issue annually a White Cane Safety Day proclamation; Public Law 89-522, in 1966, to extend the Books for the Blind program of the Library of Congress to physically handicapped individuals unable to read ordinary print; and Public Law 90-206, in 1967, which revised and simplified the free mailing of reading matter and special aids for the blind and physically handicapped. In addition, Congressman Corbett played a major role in preventing termination of the Randolph-Sheppard Vending Stand program in post offices by assuring applicability of the Act to the newly created U.S. Postal Service.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH NEWS

Appointments

On March 25 the Senate confirmed the appointment of two new Assistant Secretaries of Health, Education, and Welfare. Mr. Stephen Kurzman, 39, became Assistant Secretary for Legislation, replacing Creed C. Black who resigned September 1, 1970.

Born in New York City, Mr. Kurzman received his A.B. and J.D. degrees from Harvard. From 1959 to 1961, he was an Assistant U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of New York. From 1961 to 1955, he served as legislative assistant and counsel to Senator Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) and was minority counsel of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare from 1965 to 1966. He practiced law from 1966 until his present HEW appointment as a partner in the Washington, D.C. firm of Kurzman and Goldfarb.

Mr. Kurzman was Director of Interagency Affairs for the 1970 White House Conference on Children and Youth. He has served as a consultant to the Senate Subcommittee on Employment, Manpower, and Poverty, the U.S. Department of the Treasury, and the Urban Coalition Action Council. He is a member of the District of Columbia, Federal, and American Bar Associations.

Mr. Robert O. Beatty, 46, is Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs, a newly created position in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. He received both his B.S. and M.S. degrees from the University of Michigan.

Mr. Beatty has been Director of Communications for the Boise Cascade Corporation since 1965. From 1962 to 1965 he was Assistant to the President and Manager of Sunset Science Park, Electro Scientific Industries, Inc. in Portland, Oregon. Mr. Beatty is also a former Conservation Director of the Izaak Walton League of America, Inc. and editor of their magazine.

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The President announced on April 23 that he has named Arthur S. Flemming to be Chairman of the 1971 White House Conference on Aging which will be held in Washington the week of November 28.

Dr. Flemming, who served as Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare under the Eisenhower Administration, is concluding his presidency of Macalester College in St. Paul, Minnesota. In his new assignment, Dr. Flemming will work closely with John B. Martin, U.S. Commissioner on Aging, who continues to serve as Director of all Conference activities preliminary to and following the November conference.

Born June 12, 1905 in Kingston, New York, Dr. Flemming is a former member of the Civil Service Commission and past president of both Ohio Wesleyan University and the University of Oregon. He has served on over ten national advisory boards and councils, most recently as a member of the Peace Corps National Advisory Council.

As Secretary of HEW during the last years of the Eisenhower Administration, Dr. Flemming was responsible for carrying out President Eisenhower's directive to organize and convene the first decennial White House Conference on Aging in January 1961. He has already played a key role in the 1971 Conference, first as Chairman of the 28-member National Advisory Committee of the Conference, and later as Chairman of the 95-member Conference Planning Board, of which the Advisory Committee is a part.

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Chairmen of the 14 Technical Committees for the Conference have also been announced by Mr. Martin. The background papers that the committees prepare will serve as guidelines for the deliberations across the nation at community, state, and national levels. Revised papers that include the recommendations of these conferences will go to the delegates of the national Conference when it meets in Washington during the week of November 29-December 3, 1971. The Technical Committees and their Chairmen are:

Income: Roger F. Murray, New York, New York. Economist and Vice President, Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association and College Retirement Equities Fund.

Health: Edward J. Lorenze, M.D., White Plains, New York. Medical Director, Burke Rehabilitation Center, and former President, American Geriatrics Society.

Nutrition: Donald M. Watkin, M.D., Wellesley Hills, Mass. Staff Physician, Veterans Administration Hospital, West Roxbury, Mass.

Transportation: Thomas C. Morrill, Bloomington, Ill. Vice President, State Farm Mutual Automotive Insurance Company.

Employment and Retirement: A. Webb Hale, Los Angeles, California. Director, Recreation Center, Space Division, North American Rockwell Corporation, Downey, California.

Education: John W. McConnell, Ph.D., Durham, N.H. President, University of New Hampshire.

Retirement Roles and Activities: Walter C. McKain, Ph.D., Storrs, Conn. Professor of Sociology, University of Connecticut.

Spiritual Well-Being: Hess T. Sears, Des Moines, Iowa. Secretary, Equitable Life Insurance Company of Iowa.

Facilities, Programs and Services: George K. Wyman, Loudonville, N.Y. Commissioner, New York State Department of Social Welfare, Albany, N.Y. Vice Chairman, National Council of State Welfare Administrators.

Planning: William Rutherford, Peoria, Ill. Administrative Vice President, Forest Park Foundation. Chairman, Council on Economic and Social Problems of Older People, State of Illinois.

Research and Demonstration: Alfred H. Lawton, Ph.D., St. Petersburg, Florida. Assistant Dean of Academic Affairs, University of South Florida, Tampa, Florida.

Training: George G. Reader, M.D., Rye, New York. Professor of Medicine, the New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center, New York, New York.

Government and Non-government Organizations: Fred Cottrell, Ph.D., Oxford, Ohio. Chairman, Department of Sociology, Miami University, Ohio.

U.S. Commissioner of Education Sidney P. Marland, Jr., has named Scott Hunt, 27, as director of the Office of Student and Youth Affairs in HEW's Office of Education. Dr. Marland explained that the Office of Student and Youth Affairs will work with all components of the Office of Education other federal agencies, and appropriate youth organizations throughout the country.

Since joining the Office of Education nearly a year ago, Hunt has been working primarily with the staff of Management Operations. He served on the Secretary's Task Force at HEW, which was appointed last year to evaluate critically and modify its operational planning system. In his new post Hunt will also plan and administer the 1971 White House Scholars' program.

The new Student and Youth Affairs director received his A.B. degree in history from Lafayette College in Easton, Pennsylvania in 1965 and his M.B.A. degree from Harvard in 1970.

Education of Handicapped Children

Sidney P. Marland, Jr., U.S. Commissioner of Education, has urged the adoption of a national goal to provide full educational opportunity for every handicapped child in the nation by 1980.

"The right of a handicapped child to the special education he needs is as basic to him as is the right of any other young citizen to an appropriate education in the public schools," Dr. Marland said. "It is unjust for our society to provide handicapped children with anything less than the full and equal educational opportunity they need to reach their maximum potential and attain rewarding, satisfying lives."

Dr. Marland pointed out that he has designated education of the handicapped as one of the five major priorities of the Office of Education for fiscal 1972. He also announced that he has assigned to Dr. Terrel H. Bell, Deputy Commissioner for School Systems, and Dr. Edwin W. Martin, Associate Commissioner for Education of the Handicapped, responsibility for planning toward the 1980 goal.

Today there are an estimated six million school-age and one million preschool-age children who are handicapped.

Only 40 percent of these children receive any special education at all. As many as half of them, the Bureau of Education for the Handicapped estimates, could benefit from regular educational classrooms if they had the support of part-time special education services.

Dr. Marland has already established target objectives for the education of the handicapped in fiscal 1972. They are:

- To provide appropriate special educational programs to an additional 250,000 school age children, raising the total number to nearly 3 million.
- To provide 250,000 teenage handicapped students already receiving special education with appropriate career education programs, including placement and employment services.
- To produce through Office of Education supported college and university training programs the 17,000 trained teachers, teacher trainers, and leadership personnel needed to support the additional special education programs.

"Efforts will also be made to train 12,000 teachers to work with handicapped children in their regular classrooms," Dr. Marland stated.

RSA Reorganization

In a letter dated April 27, John D. Twiname, Administrator of the Social and Rehabilitation Service, has confirmed the establishment of the Office for the Blind and Visually Handicapped with full divisional status in the Rehabilitation Services Administration. He has also indicated the appointment of the director of the office as his special assistant for more effective liaison with the other constituent agencies of SRS on programs affecting blind and visually handicapped individuals. In addition, Mr. Twiname said, "Both Dr. Newman and I think it would also be beneficial to establish a small advisory group made up of leaders and consumers representing the blind and visually handicapped. This group would meet with us from time to time to advise and discuss mutual concerns and forge a stronger communication link with the field."

Mr. Twiname stated that the administrative change creating the new office has been effected and will be published in the *Federal Register.*

Washington Report is published bimonthly by the American Foundation for the Blind to report Congressional activity on legislation affecting blind persons and those who work with blind persons, as well as the action of the federal agencies administering related programs. AFB national headquarters are at 15 West 16th Street, New York, N.Y. 10011, (212) 924-0420. A local office is maintained at 1660 L Street, N.W., Suite 213, Washington, D.C. 20036, (202) 293-1870. All material appearing herein may be quoted in whole or in part provided credit is given the source.

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washington report

IRVIN P. SCHLOSS EDITOR

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS

Wagner-O'Day Act Amendments

On June 23 the President signed S. 557, the Javits' amendments to the Wagner-O'Day Act. Public Law 92-28 extends preferential contracting by federal agencies outside the competitive bidding system to workshops employing other severely handicapped individuals while retaining a priority for workshops employing blind persons. It also includes, for the first time, preferential contracting for services and grants workshops for the blind as a priority until December 31, 1976.

Details of the provisions of the new law were covered in the June 1971 *Washington Report* as contained in H.R. 8011, the "clean" bill reported by the House Committee on Government Operations. On June 7, the House of Representatives passed S. 557 with an amendment striking its original provisions and substituting the provisions of H.R. 8011. S. 557 was then passed by the Senate on June 9 and sent to the President. The law became effective August 1.

Appropriations

The Senate passed H.R. 7016, the Office of Education appropriations bill for fiscal 1972, on June 10. A conference committee reconciled differences in the House and Senate versions of the bill and sent it to the White House on June 30.

Differences in items of interest published in the June 1971 WR are as follows: Title I, Library Services and Construction Act–Senate-passed $54,709,000; conference amount $46,568,500. The minimum amount for former Title IV programs relating to state institutions and for the handicapped remains the same at $3,428 million. Programs for children with specific learning disabilities–the Senate-passed $3,000,000, an increase of $1,500,000 over the House-passed figure; conference amount $2,250,000.

Both the House and Senate took prompt action on H.R. 8825, the Legislative Branch appropriations bill, and sent it to the President on June 30. The appropriation for fiscal 1972 for the Books for the Blind and Physically Handicapped Program administered by the Library of Congress is $8,550,000, compared with $7,598,000 appropriated for fiscal 1971.

Social Security

The House of Representatives on June 22 passed H.R. 1, the Social Security Amendments of 1971. The bill increases the taxable wage base to $10,200 effective January 1, 1972 and increases the percentage of tax to 5.4 percent for both employer and employee. The bill will also provide medicare coverage for disability insurance beneficiaries who have been entitled to cash benefits for at least two years effective July 1, 1972.

Of special interest to readers is the provision for disability insurance benefits for the blind which eliminates the 20 out of 40 quarters of covered employment requirement for blind persons as a qualification for receipt of disability insurance cash benefits. Thus, an individual whose vision is within the legal definition of blindness, who is fully insured, and who is not able to engage in substantial gainful activity will become eligible for cash benefits. Fully insured status is variously defined depending on the individual's work record from a minimum of six quarters in covered employment.

With regard to welfare provisions of the Social Security Act, H.R. 1 will establish a new Title XX of the Act totally federalizing the three adult public assistance categories (old age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled) effective July 1, 1972. This supplants Titles I, X, and XIV. Full monthly benefits for a single individual would be $130 for fiscal 1973, $140 for fiscal year 1974, and $150 thereafter. Full monthly benefits for

an individual with an eligible spouse would be $195 for fiscal year 1973, and $200 for fiscal years 1974 and thereafter. An eligible spouse must also be aged, blind, or disabled. The exempt earnings provision of $85 per month and one-half of monthly income over that amount would be retained in determining an individual's need for public assistance. States will have the option of providing supplementary payments, but no federal matching funds are provided in the bill for that purpose. However, states paying monthly benefits higher than the new federal payment will be required to supplement benefits to the level paid in January 1971 until the state takes affirmative action agreeing to or rejecting supplementary payments. In addition, a state may elect to pay directly to individual beneficiaries amounts designed to take into account their special needs as aged, blind, or disabled persons. The new Title XX welfare payments will be administered by the Social Security Administration.

Title XX requires that every blind and disabled recipient under 65 be referred for vocational rehabilitation services with the full cost of such services paid directly by the federal government. At this point, estimates of the case load mandatorily referred for vocational rehabilitation are indefinite, but it is probable that approximately 45,000 blind persons and close to a million disabled welfare recipients will be referred initially.

Title XVI of the Social Security Act would be amended by H.R. 1 to eliminate cash benefits and limit it to authority for provision of social services with a specific authorization of appropriations in contrast to present open end funding for such services.

A new Title XXI supplants Aid to Families with Dependent Children under Title IV of the Act. It establishes two programs for needy individuals with dependent children. Families in which at least one person is employable would be enrolled in the Opportunities for Families Program, administered by the Department of Labor with a mandatory training and work requirement. Families with no employable person would be enrolled in the Family Assistance Plan administered by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare with mandatory referral for training and vocational rehabilitation services. Family benefits would be computed at the rate of $800 per year for the first two members, $400 for the next three members, $300 for the next two members, and $200 for the next member. This would provide $2,400 for a family of four, and the maximum which any family could receive would be $3,600. A family would not be eligible unless it had countable resources of $1,500 or less. Families participating in the programs are not eligible for food stamps.

It is anticipated that the Senate Committee on Finance will begin hearing from departmental witnesses on H.R. 1 late in July. Public witnesses will be scheduled after Labor Day.

Marked Money

Rep. John R. Rarick (D-La.) has introduced H.R. 9102, a bill requiring braille markings on paper money.

"I feel that this action," said Congressman Rarick on introducing the bill, "would be a great asset to the blind in handling money and in making change by permitting them to 'see' by feeling the amount of the paper bills without having to accept the word of someone else."

Congressman Rarick continued, "The idea of using braille on money is not new. The Netherlands uses this braille system of denomination identification on their currency."

EXECUTIVE BRANCH NEWS

Appointments

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Merlin K. DuVal, Jr. as Assistant Secretary (Health and Scientific Affairs) of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Dr. DuVal succeeds Roger O. Egeberg, who has become Special Consultant to the President on Health Affairs and will continue to serve at HEW as Assistant to the Secretary for Health Policy.

As Assistant Secretary for Health and Scientific Affairs, Dr. DuVal will be responsible for the development of health programs and providing executive leadership and direction to the programs and activities conducted within the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare health agencies. His responsibilities will also include developing health policy, determining priorities, and guiding program implementation.

Dr. DuVal has been dean of the College of Medicine of the University of Arizona since 1964. He was assistant director of the University of Oklahoma Medical Center from 1962-64, and professor of surgery at the University of Oklahoma School of Medicine, Oklahoma City, from 1961-64. From 1960-64 he was also vice chairman of the Department of Surgery. He became associate professor of surgery at Oklahoma in 1957 after serving as assistant

professor of surgery in 1955-56 at the State University of New York School of Medicine, Brooklyn.

Born in Montclair, New Jersey, October 12, 1922, Dr. DuVal received his A.B. from Dartmouth College in 1943 and his M.D. from Cornell University Medical College in 1946. He interned in surgery at New York Hospital in New York City and served at the U.S. Naval Hospital, St. Albans, New York, Roosevelt Hospital, New York, and the Veterans Administration Hospital, Bronx, New York before becoming an instructor in surgery at the State University of New York School of Medicine in Brooklyn in 1954.

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The Senate has also confirmed the nomination of Laurence E. Lynn, Jr., as Assistant Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare (Planning and Evaluation). He succeeds Lewis A. Butler who resigned on June 1, 1971.

Since September, 1970, Mr. Lynn has been an associate professor of business economics at Stanford University Graduate School of Business. From January, 1969, to August, 1970, he served with the National Security Council as an assistant for program analysis to the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs.

From 1965 to 1969, Mr. Lynn served in the office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Systems Analysis first as a weapons system analyst. From 1966 to 1967, he was director of the Strategic Mobility and Transportation Division and from 1967-68, director of Economics and Mobility Forces. He became Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense in the area of economics and resource analysis in 1968 and continued in that capacity until joining the National Security Council staff.

Born June 10, 1937, in Long Beach, California, Mr. Lynn holds an A.B. from the University of California at Berkeley. He earned his Ph.D. at Yale University in 1966. He has been awarded the Secretary of Defense Meritorious Civilian Service Medal and a Presidential certificate of Distinguished Achievement.

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The appointment of Dr. James A. Bax as Commissioner of the Community Services Administration in HEW's Social and Rehabilitation Service has been announced by Secretary Elliot L. Richardson. Dr. Bax had been Secretary of Health and Rehabilitative Services in Florida since 1969.

As CSA Commissioner, Dr. Bax succeeds Stephen P. Simonds, who goes to the University of Maine to head up a program for the development and testing of programs dealing with the integration of social service delivery systems.

As Secretary of Health and Rehabilitative Services in Florida, Dr. Bax directed the State's largest governmental agency. It has 25,000 employees and a $500 million annual budget. In his new position, Bax will be directing a federal grant-in-aid program of almost a billion dollars to support social services in the states.

In Florida, he was directly responsible for all state programs dealing with health, mental health, corrections, youth services, vocational rehabilitation, crippled children, aging, retardation, alcohol and drug abuse, tuberculosis, medicaid, family assistance, health planning, blind services, community medical facilities, and other health and social services.

Dr. Bax received the 1970 Special Appreciation Award from the Florida Volunteer Health Association "for outstanding cooperation with the voluntary health sector." Two years earlier he was given the State of Florida Outstanding Urban Achievement Award. The Florida chapter of the NAACP gave him a Special Award for Meritorious Service in 1969.

Dr. Bax has been active in the Florida Council of 100, Florida Public Health Association, Florida Law Enforcement Planning Council, Southeast Regional American Assembly, Florida Environmental Inventory Council, Florida Coordinating Council on Community Services, and the Florida Higher Education Advisory Council.

He has served on the editorial board of the Journal of Drug Issues, and been an adjunct professor at Florida State University. He was a Florida delegate to the White House Conference on Children.

Dr. Bax was assistant dean of education at Florida Atlantic University in 1965-67. He also taught mathematics and science education courses there.

He has a B.S. degree in Industrial Engineering from the University of Florida and a master's degree in education from Florida Atlantic University. His Ph.D. (Philosophies of Human Nature and Problem Solving) is from the University of Miami.

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Corbett Reedy has been named Deputy Commissioner of the Rehabilitation Services Administration of HEW's Social and Rehabilitation Service. As second-in-command of RSA, Mr. Reedy will have broad responsibilities for the $570

million-a-year program. In fiscal 1970, the federal-state program rehabilitated more than 266,000 disabled persons, returning many to full employment.

Before being named RSA Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Reedy served as regional commissioner for the SRS office in Philadelphia, a post he had held since April 1968. While regional commissioner, Mr. Reedy developed an experimental approach to organizing SRS programs that has been acclaimed as a prototype of program organization for all ten SRS regional offices.

From 1955 to 1968, Mr. Reedy was regional representative for federal rehabilitation programs for Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

Among other achievements during this period of his career, Mr. Reedy guided the development of the Woodrow Wilson Rehabilitation Center, Fishersville, Virginia—one of the largest rehabilitation centers in the world and a recognized model that many other rehabilitation centers have emulated.

Before joining the federal rehabilitation program, Mr. Reedy, 59, was state supervisor of the Virginia vocational rehabilitation program. He received his bachelor of arts degrees from Emory and Henry College, Emory, Virginia, and his master's degree from George Peabody College, Nashville, Tennessee. He began his long career in public service as a teacher and baseball-basketball coach in the Clintwood (Va.) public schools.

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The appointment of Dr. William M. Usdane as Assistant Director for Program Development has been announced by Dr. Edward Newman, Commissioner of the Rehabilitation Services Administration.

Dr. Usdane will have major responsibility for studying the needs of the Nation's disabled—including those on public assistance—and for developing new programs to reach this target population.

Before accepting the position of Assistant Commissioner, Dr. Usdane was director of the Office of Evaluation for the Assistant Secretary of Labor for Policy Development, Evaluation, and Research.

Previously, Dr. Usdane's entire professional career had been in rehabilitation. He served as chief of the Division of Research and Demonstrations, Social and Rehabilitation Service from 1963 to 1970. Earlier, he was coordinator of the Rehabilitation Counselor Graduate Training Program at San Francisco State College. He received his Ph.D. in 1955 from the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation, New York Unversity.

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Francis X. Lynch has been appointed director of the newly formed Division of Developmental Disabilities in RSA and under Dr. Usdane. He will be responsible for administering the provisions of the 1970 Developmental Disabilities Services and Facilities Construction Act and other mental retardation programs.

The Developmental Disabilities Act provides for an expansion of target populations to be served, new types of services to be made available to the developmentally disabled, and funds for facility construction.

Before joining the Rehabilitation Services Administration, Mr. Lynch was deputy executive director of the President's Committee on Mental Retardation. He joined the President's Committee in 1967 after having served as executive director of the Pennsylvania Association for Retarded Children for three years. Previously, Mr. Lynch had been supervisor of special education for the Quincy (Mass.) Public School System and an instructor of special education at the State Teacher's College, Boston. Mr. Lynch holds a master's degree in special education from the State College in Boston.

Women Desirable

HEW Secretary Elliot L. Richardson has announced plans to systematically recruit and consider more women for mid-level (GS 13-15) and top executive positions (GS 16-18). *The Secretary believes that any position in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare can be performed by a qualified woman.*

The Departmental plans were developed in response to a request from the President for such action. Of the Department's total of 12, 152 full-time employees in the GS 13-18 grade levels, as of May 1, 1971, 10,490 were men and 1,662 were women. By implementing the Departmental plans, "we can reasonably expect by December 31, 1971, to increase significantly the number of women in positions GS 16-18 and to increase the number of women in positions GS 13-15 by at least 175," the Secretary said.

The single most important reason why women are so substantially under-employed in top and mid-level positions and on advisory bodies is that selection for these positions generally omits consideration of women, he said. "There is

a culturally induced predisposition to 'think male'. We tend to assume there are no qualified women available or we assume that among qualified men and women, men will be better qualified, so we devote little effort to recruiting and considering qualified women. I believe these assumptions are mistaken," he said.

Accordingly, Secretary Richardson laid down specific steps to be taken in the efforts to increase women's role in the Department.

—Each agency head and regional director shall appoint a full-time Federal Woman's Program Coordinator to serve as an advocate, contributor, and monitor to assist her agency head or regional director in carrying out the objectives of the Departmental women's personnel programs.

—The head of any agency that has no woman in a senior position of supervisory and policy responsibility in its headquarters personnel office is to appoint a qualified woman to such a position as soon as practicable.

—In addition, women must be substantially and actively involved in the recruiting services performed by personnel offices throughout the Department. Specific efforts must be undertaken to find and attract qualified female candidates from inside and outside the Department to fill job vacancies and appointments to advisory boards and committees.

—Women must be given substantially and measurably increased opportunity and encouragement to attend managerial, executive, and supervisory training courses. Women are to be given the same opportunity as men to receive training which is not narrowly job-related.

—Greater use must be made of the recent ruling by the Civil Service Commission regarding less than full-time employment as a means of recruiting highly qualified women who cannot accept full-time appointments.

Every effort will be made to insure that minority groups will be substantially represented among the women to be appointed to these mid-level and top positions. In September, action plans for all women in HEW, with special attention given to grades GS 12 and below, will be announced.

RSA Reorganization

A revised statement of organization, functions, and delegations of authority of the Rehabilitation Services Administration published in the *Federal Register* of June 9 established the Office for the Blind and Visually Handicapped in accordance with assurances given by SRS Administrator John D. Twiname.

To date, however, no action has been taken by either SRS or RSA to establish the informal advisory committee on services to the blind mentioned in Mr. Twiname's letter of April 27. The purpose of the advisory committee was to provide informal consultation from time to time to officials of SRS and its various constituent agencies related to programs serving blind persons.

AoA Task Force

HEW Secretary Richardson has announced the establishment of a special task force to review the organization and status of the Administration on Aging, now part of the Social and Rehabilitation Service. Dr. Arthur Flemming, Chairman of the 1971 White House Conference on Aging and former HEW Secretary, will head the task force.

The task force will be composed of qualified and prominent private citizens who will make recommendations as to the role, function, and locations of the Administration on Aging within the Executive Branch as a whole and will examine the different alternatives with respect to its future, giving special consideration to recommendations of the various state White House Conferences on Aging and the national White House Conference.

Occupational Safety and Health

Secretary Richardson has announced establishment of the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health. Dr. Marcus M. Key, who has served as Director of the Bureau of Occupational Safety and Health since January 1969, will continue as Director of the Institute.

Formal announcement of the new Institute followed its assignment by Secretary Richardson to the Health Services and Mental Health Administration. The Institute was provided for in the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970. Under this legislation, the Institute will conduct research, experiments, and demonstrations relating to occupational safety and health, develop criteria for the establishment of standards in the field, publish data on occupational illnesses, and conduct inspections necessary to carry out these responsibilities.

Emphasis during the coming year will be given to development of criteria for standards, research into psychological factors in the workplace, innovative methods in the field of occupational safety and health, toxicologic investigations and evaluations, hazard and disease monitoring, technical assistance and training.

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AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR THE BLIND

washington report

IRVING P. SCHLOSS, EDITOR

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS

Labor-HEW Appropriations

As a result of amendments offered on the floor by Rep. Robert N. Giaimo (D-Conn.), a member of the House Committee on Appropriations, the House of Representatives passed the Labor-HEW Appropriations bill for fiscal 1972 with substantial increases over the appropriations approved by the Committee for several programs in vocational rehabilitation. The amendments increased the allotment base for grants to the states for vocational rehabilitation services by $70 million to $600 million and the appropriation for this purpose by $57 million to $575 million. In addition, the Giaimo amendments resulted in an increase in the appropriation for research and development projects by $7 million to $31 million and for rehabilitation facility improvement by $5 million to $15 million.

The Senate reduced Section 2 grants to $560 million, the figure agreed upon in conference. The President signed the bill as Public Law 92-80 on August 10.

Table 1, on page 2, covers items of particular interest to readers.

Randolph-Sheppard Act Amendments

On September 14 Senator Jennings Randolph (D-W. Va.) introduced S.2506, a bill to improve the Randolph-Sheppard Vending Stand Act. The bill is substantially the same as S.2461, as passed by the Senate in the 91st Congress. It would do the following:

1. Change the term "vending stand" to "vending facility" in order to cover more accurately the wide variety of concessions operated on federal property by blind persons.

2. Define a vending facility to include various types of concessions, including vending machines.

3. Tighten the procedure for assignment of vending machine income.

4. Make it possible for the state licensing agency to license responsible and capable blind men and women who are under 21 years of age.

5. Authorize food, beverages, and other items—as may be determined by the state licensing agency—to be prepared on the premises.

6. Eliminate the one-year residence requirement as a prerequisite for licensing of blind concessionaires.

7. Require inclusion of sites for vending facility locations in the design, construction, or substantial alteration of federal buildings or those leased by federal agencies, except for leased space where the lessor retains space for a restaurant or other establishment which would be in competition with a vending facility purveying food and other articles operated by a blind person.

8. Expand the fair hearing mechanism for aggrieved licensed blind operators to include an arbitration procedure if there is a dispute which cannot be settled otherwise.

9. Provide for arbitration of disputes between agencies controlling federal property and state licensing agencies.

10. Authorize a blind person or state licensing agency to seek judicial review of any action by an agency controlling federal property if that action has an adverse affect upon the person or state agency.

The Subcommittee on Handicapped Workers of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare has scheduled hearings on S.2506 for September 22 and 27 and has invited representatives of national organizations of and for the blind and representatives of postal worker and other federal employee unions to testify. In addition to Senator Randolph, who is the Chairman, the Subcommittee consists of Senators Alan Cranston (D-Calif.); Harrison A. Williams (D-N.J.), Chairman of the full Committee on Labor and

Table 1. Items of special interest regarding Labor–HEW Appropriations.

LABOR	1971 enacted	1972 request	House-passed	Senate-passed	Public Law 92-80
President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped	$ 674,000	$ 760,000	$ 860,000	$ 860,000	$ 860,000
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE					
Health Services and Mental Health Administration					
Maternal and child health	$ 261,992,000	$ 326,651,000	$ 326,651,000	$ 339,651,000	$ 330,151,000
National Institutes of Health					
National Eye Institute	$ 30,032,000	$ 32,639,000	$ 36,022,000	$ 40,187,000	$ 37,255,500
National Institute of Child Health & Human Development	$ 94,760,000	$ 103,232,000	$ 109,668,000	$ 126,093,000	$ 116,833,000
Social and Rehabilitation Service					
Grants to the states for public assistance	$ 9,699,137,000	$11,411,693,000	$11,411,693,000	$11,411,693,000	$11,411,693,000
Work incentives	$ 98,180,000	$ 275,136,000	$ 259,136,000	$ 259,136,000	$ 259,136,000
Rehabilitation services and facilities	$ 570,390,000	$ 605,000,000	$ 688,836,000	$ 674,051,000	$ 667,301,000*
Special programs for the aging	$ 33,650,000	$ 33,700,000	$ 33,700,000	$ 44,200,000	$ 38,950,000
Research and training	$ 67,435,000	$ 69,150,000	$ 99,163,000	$ 100,140,000	$ 99,163,000**
Research and training (foreign currency)	$ 4,000,000	$ 10,000,000	$ 8,000,000	$ 8,000,000	$ 8,000,000
Office of Child Development					
Child development	$ 7,992,000	$ 16,251,000	$ 14,251,000	$ 16,251,000	$ 14,251,000

*Includes appropriations for Sections 2, 4(a)(2)(a), 12, and 13 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act.
**Contains $600,000 for the National Center for Death-Blind Youths and Adults.

Public Welfare; and Robert W. Packwood (R-Ore.).

The late Senator Winston L. Prouty (R-Vt.) was a member of the Subcommittee. His successor has not yet been named.

Vocational Rehabilitation Amendments

Rep. John Brademas (D-Ind.), Chairman of the Select Subcommittee on Education of the House Committee on Education and Labor, has introduced a bill designed to refocus the provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act on the needs of severely handicapped individuals. The bill, H.R. 9847, was introduced on July 15 and would amend the Vocational Rehabilitation Act as follows:

1. Increase the authorization of appropriations for the basic program of grants to the states for vocational rehabilitation to $825,000,000 for fiscal 1973; $1,250,000,000 for fiscal 1974; and $1,500,000,000 for fiscal 1975.

2. Continue the existing authorization of appropriations for grants to the states for innovation programs under Section 3 of the Act at $10,000,000 for fiscal 1973 and each of the two succeeding fiscal years.

3. Increase the authorization of appropriations for research and training under Section 4 of the Act to $150,000,000 for fiscal 1973; $175,000,000 for fiscal 1974; and $195,000,000 for fiscal 1975.

4. Add "and other severely handicapped" to the text of Section 4 of the Act to emphasize that special project grants for research, demonstration, and training should be focused on the needs of these disability groups as well as the mentally retarded.

5. Strengthen state plan requirements under Section 5 of the Act to assure a priority in provision of vocational rehabilitation services to severely handicapped individuals; eliminate financial need as a criterion of eligibility for services to such individuals; provide for periodic review of the status of such individuals in extended or terminal employment in workships for determining the feasibility of their employment in the competitive labor market; and provide for a fair hearing mechanism, including arbitration, for aggrieved handicapped individuals requesting or receiving services.

6. Require the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to disapprove a state plan which denies severely handicapped individuals a preference in goods and services.

7. Authorize judicial review for handicapped individuals dissatisfied with the action taken as a result of the fair hearing procedure or arbitration.

8. Authorize applicants for or recipients of services under the Act to utilize individuals or organizations as claims representatives.

9. Establish in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare or any successor agency administering the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, a Division for the Severely Handicapped to administer at the federal level all aspects of the program relating to severely handicapped individuals.

10. Establish a National Advisory Council on the Severely Handicapped in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to advise the Secretary on project grants and on the planning, delivery, and evaluation of services for the severely handicapped under the Act.

11. Provide for improved statistical reporting on the vocational rehabilitation program to the Congress.

12. Add "outreach, referral, and advocacy" to the definition of rehabilitation services in Section 11 of the Act.

13. Exempt the severely handicapped from financial restrictions related to provision of physical restoration and certain other goods and services.

14. Authorize preventive, restorative, and other services which would eliminate or diminish the need of any severely handicapped individual of any age for rehabilitation services under the Act.

15. Foster the utilization of public and private vocational and technical schools for training handicapped individuals in contrast to the use of sheltered workshops for this purpose.

16. Authorize 100 percent federal financing of vocational rehabilitation services for severely handicapped individuals while leaving the federal share at the current 80 percent for services to other handicapped individuals.

17. Extend the authorization of appropriations for construction of rehabilitation facilities under Section 12 of the Act and for rehabilitation facility improvement under Section 13 through the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975, at the current annual level of $30,000,000 for each and include compliance with occupational health standards specified by the Secretary of Labor as a condition for grants under both sections.

18. Extend the authorization of appropriations for vocational evaluation and work adjustment programs for the disadvantaged under Section 15 of the Act through the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975, at the current annual level of $100,000,000; authorize the state agency for the blind to administer the state plan for blind persons as they are now doing for the basic program under Section 2; and require that preference in evaluation and work adjustment programs be given to severely handicapped individuals.

19. Require workshops and rehabilitation facilities receiving grants or contracts under the Act to assure all their employees, including handicapped individuals, of compliance with accepted conditions and benefits of employment.

The bill also provides for prior Congressional approval of HEW reorganizations.

The national organizations of and for the blind, which participated in the development of H.R. 9847, are planning to support the bill when hearings are held and will recommend statutory establishment of a Division for the Blind and Visually Handicapped as well as the Division for the Severely Handicapped already provided for in the bill.

Maternal and Child Health Services

Senator Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.), Chairman of the Subcommittee on Labor-HEW Appropriations of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, has introduced S.2434, the Children's Catastrophic Health Care Act of 1971, to supplant Title V of the Social Security Act. The existing Title V covers maternal and child health and crippled children's programs as well as various special projects in maternity and infant care previously administered by the

Children's Bureau but currently housed in the Health Services and Mental Health Administration.

S.2434 provides for a new Children's Catastrophic Health Care program with open end funding designed to assure children of adequate major health care based on family income. A family with income of $15,000 a year would have the cost of major health services for their children in excess of 5 percent of their taxable income covered by the program. A family with income in excess of $15,000 a year would have the cost of services in excess of 10 percent of their taxable income covered. These services will be limited to children who have not reached the age of seven before the end of 1971 and children born after that with services continuing to age 18.

The bill also establishes a program of comprehensive maternal and infant health care for low income families and diagnostic services for infants of all families. Open end funding is authorized for this program.

In addition to the two major programs, the bill provides for the following:

1. Health services for preschool and school-age children, with authorization of appropriations of $50 million for each of five fiscal years beginning in fiscal 1973.

2. Special projects in maternal and child health, family planning, and crippled children's services with authorization of appropriations of $25 million for each of the five fiscal years beginning with fiscal 1973.

3. Training of personnel for health care and related services emphasizing undergraduate training with authorization of appropriations of $20 million for each of the five fiscal years beginning in fiscal 1973.

4. Research through grants or contracts with institutions of higher learning and public or other nonprofit agencies with authorization of appropriations of $10 million for each of the five fiscal years beginning with fiscal 1973.

State plan requirements provide for administration or supervision of administration by the state health agency or a state agency designated by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. S.2434 can be considered by the Senate Committee on Finance when it takes up H.R.1, the Social Security and welfare reform amendment bill, which already contains a few amendments to Title V of the Social Security Act.

Older Blind Persons

Senators Caliborne Pell (D-R.I.), John J. Sparkman (D-Ala.), Hiram L. Fong (R-Hawaii), Henry Bellmon (R-Okla.), and B. Everett Jordan (D-N.C.) have joined as co-sponsors of S.1030, a bill to provide rehabilitation services for older blind persons. The bill was originally introduced by Senator Jennings Randolph (D-W. Va.) on March 1. There are now 53 co-sponsors.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH NEWS

Appointments

U.S. Commissioner of Education Sidney P. Marland, Jr., has announced the appointment of Dr. Robert Melvin Worthington, 49, as Associate Commissioner for Adult, Vocational, and Technical Education.

Dr. Worthington has been Assistant Commissioner of Education and State Director of Vocational-Technical Education in the State of New Jersey since January, 1965. He succeeds Dr. Arthur Lee Hardwick, who is now Special Assistant to the Regional Commissioner in the Dallas office of HEW's Office of Education.

The Commissioner commented that the bureau which Dr. Worthington heads "is serving as the cutting edge in the national effort to restructure school curriculums into career education, which should be a major focus at all levels from pre-kindergarten through adulthood. A true career education will help students develop their self-awareness, assure them of graduating from high school with a job skill, and enable them to continue their education throughout life, if they desire."

Dr. Worthington is also responsible for a program designed to help 24 million persons age 16 and over who have less than an eighth-grade education and who need to perform at an adult level in today's complex society.

Dr. Worthington, who earned his doctorate in education at the University of Minnesota in 1958, has served as a vocational education consultant in more than 30 states. He has served on the National Advisory Council on Vocational Eduation and Committee on Employment of the Handicapped—both Presidentially appointed. He has also taught in junior and senior high schools, and served as an instructor in the School of Engineering at Purdue University and the Department of Industrial Education and Technology at Trenton State College.

* * * * * * *

Dr. Arthur S. Flemming, Chairman of the 1971 White House Conference on Aging, has named Bertha S. Adkins as

Vice Chairman of the Conference that meets in Washington the week of November 28.

Miss Adkins was the Under Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare during the Eisenhower Administration. She served with Dr. Flemming when he was Secretary of HEW from 1958 to 1961. When President Eisenhower directed Dr. Flemming to organize and direct the first decennial White House Conference on Aging in January 1961, she was the key figure in its planning. As Vice Chairman of the Conference Planning Board, she has been active since last fall in preparations for the 1971 Conference.

A native of Salisbury, Maryland, Miss Adkins graduated from Baldwin School in Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania and Wellesley College in Massachusetts and received an M.A. degree from Columbia University. She was Dean of Women at Western Maryland College and Dean of Residence at Bradford Junior College in Massachusetts before coming to Washington in 1950 as Executive Director of the Women's Division of the Republican National Committee. From 1953 until her appointment as HEW Under Secretary in 1958, she served as Assistant Chairman of the Republican National Committee. In this post she organized a series of "Breakfasts with the President." From 1948 to 1958 she also served as Republican National Committeewoman from Maryland.

In 1959 she was United States delegate to the United Nations Seminar on the Participation of Women in Public Life, held in Bogata, Colombia. The same year she made an official trip to Poland under auspices of the International Education Exchange Program of the Department of State. She also served on the Defense Advisory Committee for Women in the Services for the Defense Department.

When Miss Adkins left HEW in 1961, she became headmistress of the Foxcroft School in Middleburg, Virginia. She retired in 1967 to her home in Oxford, Maryland.

* * * * * * *

Dr. Arthur S. Flemming has also named Thomas E. Fielder of Paducah, Kentucky, as Chairman of the Youth Participation Subcommittee of the White House Conference Planning Board.

Fielder, a 21-year-old student at the University of Kentucky, is one of nine youth representatives on the 95-member Planning Board. He represents the Boy Scouts of America.

His general assignment is to help bridge the gap in Conference planning between his generation and the 20,000,000 Americans who are age 65 or older. Conference leaders, mostly middle-aged or older people, hope to channel more youth interest and concern into the planning and, later, the actual decisions of the Conference.

The Youth Subcommittee has been directed to develop suggestions as to how young people, as a group, can contribute most effectively to Conference deliberations.

Delegation of Authority

On July 24 the President delegated his authority to approve regulations under the Randolph-Sheppard Vending Stand Act to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. The Act specifies that regulations to implement it are to be developed by the heads of agencies controlling federal property in consultation with the Secretary of HEW subject to the approval of the President. Since, in connection with legislation to improve the program, questions have been raised about provisions in existing agency regulations authorizing federal employee groups to install vending machines and other concessions on federal property for their own benefit, it will remain to be seen whether the new authority granted to the Secretary of HEW will be used to strengthen the vending stand program for the benefit of blind persons.

Vocational Rehabilitation Statistics

According to the Social and Rehabilitation Service, 291,272 disabled Americans were rehabilitated to productive activity during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, under the Federal-State vocational rehabilitation program. This represents the largest number of rehabilitants in the history of the program. Of this number, 40,321 were public assistance recipients at some time during the vocational rehabilitation process.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania had the largest number of disabled rehabilitants—20,064, while the District of Columbia led the states in the number of rehabilitants per 100,000 population. The release does not indicate how many of the rehabilitants were blind or otherwise severely handicapped nor the number of rehabilitations through physical restoration, placement in sheltered workshops, rehabilitation as home-makers, or engaging in regular competitive employment.

Reader Service Deductible

The Internal Revenue Service has recently ruled that the unreimbursed cost of reader services for a blind person may be deducted as a medical expense. This means that the cost of such services in excess of 3 percent of adjusted gross income may be deducted in computing annual income tax.

Washington Report is published bimonthly by the American Foundation for the Blind to report Congressional activity on legislation affecting blind persons and those who work with blind persons, as well as the action of the federal agencies administering related programs. AFB national headquarters are at 15 West 16th Street, New York, N.Y. 10011, (212) 924-0420. A local office is maintained at 1660 L Street, N.W., Suite 213, Washington, D.C. 20036, (202) 293-1870. All material appearing herein may be quoted in whole or in part provided credit is given the source.

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washington report

IRVIN P. SCHLOSS, EDITOR

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS

Randolph-Sheppard Hearings

The Subcommittee on Handicapped Workers of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare held hearings on September 22 and October 1 on S. 2506, the bill introduced by Senator Jennings Randolph (D-W. Va.) to improve the Randolph-Sheppard Vending Stand Act for the Blind. The Act grants preference to blind persons in the operation of vending facilities on federal property.

The Subcommittee now consists of Senators Randolph, chairman; Alan Cranston (D-Calif.); Harrison A. Williams (D-N.J.); Robert T. Stafford (R-Vt.); and Robert Taft, Jr. (R-Ohio).

On September 22 proponents of the bill testified. Dr. Edward Newman, Commissioner of Vocational Rehabilitation, appeared on behalf of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. In his testimony, Commissioner Newman advocated amendments to the bill which would authorize vending machine income on federal property to be divided between blind vending stand operators and federal employee welfare and recreation groups. He also advocated the elimination of the bill's provision for arbitration procedure between state licensing agencies and federal agencies controlling federal property. In addition, he recommended that the judicial review provision apply only to state licensing agencies and not to blind individuals who exhaust administrative appeal mechanisms.

E.B. Whitten, Executive Director of the National Rehabilitation Association, and Charles Hoehne, Assistant Executive Director of the Texas Commission for the Blind, who appeared in his capacity as general counsel of the National Council of State Agencies for the Blind, endorsed enactment of S.2506.

A panel of proponents consisting of Durward K. McDaniel, ACB; John F. Nagle, NFB; Arthur Segal, Randolph-Sheppard Vendors of America; and Irvin P. Schloss, representing AAWB, AFB, and BVA, recommended enactment of S.2506 as an effective means of creating necessary additional employment opportunities for blind persons under the Randolph-Sheppard program. Among the major points these witnesses discussed was the curtailing of the vending stand program on federal property as a result of the encroachment of vending machines operated for the benefit of federal employee recreation and welfare groups without statutory authority and contrary to decisions of the Comptroller General of the United States. In addition, they expressed concern about further reduction in the vending facility program for the blind as a result of a new program to establish business enterprises on federal property for minority group members.

On October 1, Chairman Randolph questioned Paul Dembling, the general counsel of the General Accounting Office, which is headed by the Comptroller General. In response to questions about the amount of vending machine income received by federal employee groups and apparently not accounted for, Mr. Dembling stated that Congress has not given the Comptroller General the authority to audit routinely nonappropriated fund activities of the United States and that such audits are made only in response to specific requests from the Congress.

As a result of the recent extensive study conducted by the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of federal activities in connection with military club systems, post exchanges, and similar nonappropriated fund activities under the supervision of the Department of Defense, Senator Abraham A. Ribicoff (D-Conn.) has introduced several bills designed to provide for regulation of these activities. One of these bills, S.2782, would authorize the Comptroller General of the United States to review nonappropriated fund activities within the Executive Branch.

The Subcommittee on Handicapped Workers expects to continue public hearings before the end of the current session of Congress and will invite representatives of postal worker unions and the American Federation of Government Employees, which are opposed to S.2506, as well as those federal employee welfare and recreation groups which support the measure.

Senate staff members report that Senators are receiving letters from federal employees opposing S.2506 on the basis that they would be deprived of vending machine income used for their recreational and welfare purposes. Organizations of and for the blind are urging interested individuals to point out to senators that the Randolph-Sheppard Art has clearly given preference to blind persons in the operation of vending facilities on federal property since 1936 and that the issue is between the creation of jobs for blind persons and the funding of parties for a minority of government workers.

Income Tax Exemption Increased

H.R. 10947, the Revenue Act of 1971, was passed by the House of Representatives on October 6 to implement the President's economic control recommendations. It contained provisions accelerating the increase in individual income tax exemption, so that the exemption for 1971 will be $675 and for 1972, $750. These increased personal exemptions will also apply to the additional exemptions for blindness and for attainment of age 65.

The Senate Committee on Finance reported H.R. 10947, containing these accelerated exemption provisions, on November 9. However, a floor amendment in the Senate on November 12 increased the personal exemption to $800 for 1972 and subsequent years. In addition, the Committee provided for a deduction of up to $400 per month for child care expenses incurred by widows, widowers, divorced or separated taxpayers, taxpayers with disabled spouses, and married couples whose combined income does not exceed $12,000 a year. Where a disabled dependent is being cared for, the amount of the deduction must be offset by disability benefits received with respect to the dependent. A senate floor amendment increased the authorized combined annual income of married couples eligible for the child care reduction to $18,000. Completion of Congressional action on this bill is anticipated in early December.

Education

S.659, the Education Amendments of 1971, is currently in conference to reconcile differences between the House and Senate versions. The House of Representatives added an amendment prohibiting discrimination against blind students in federally assisted education programs. The amendment reads as follows:

> No person in the United States shall, on the ground of blindness or severely impaired vision, be denied admission in any course of study by a recipient of Federal financial assistance for any education program or activity: *Provided, however,* that nothing herein shall be construed to require any such institution to provide any special services to such person because of his blindness or visual impairment.

Child Development

S.2007, the Economic Opportunity Act Amendments of 1971, contains provisions for a comprehensive child development program. This bill is currently in conference to reconcile differences between the House and Senate versions. Each contained an earmarked authorization of appropriations for child development programs for handicapped children. Details of other provisions of interest will be covered in the next issue.

Homebound Handicapped Children

Rep. Herman Badillo (D-N.Y.) has introduced for himself and 74 cosponsors H.R. 11132 to provide tutorial and other instructional services at preschool, elementary, and secondary levels for homebound handicapped children. The bill specifies that tutorial and instructional services shall be provided under the supervision of qualified teachers by college students, with preference being given to college students who are themselves handicapped individuals.

The bill authorizes appropriations of $55 million for fiscal 1973 and such sums as Congress may determine thereafter. Grants would be administered through state and local education agencies. The bill specifies:

> funds will be used in such manner as to encourage equipping the homebound handicapped children for eventual full assimilation by society, with every effort to avoid development of a segregated, permanent system of education for the handicapped.

Maternal and Child Health Services

Representatives Richard H. Fulton (D-Tenn.) and Peter N. Kyros (D-Maine) have introduced companion bills to S.2434, which was introduced by Senator Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.) to improve maternal and child health and crippled children's services under Title V of the Social Security Act. (See *Washington Report,* October, 1971.) The bills are H.R. 11525 and H.R. 11625, respectively. They have been referred to the House Committee on Ways and Means of which Mr. Fulton is a member.

Congressional Committee Assignments

Since the special supplement to the *Washington Report* dated May 1971, a number of changes have been made in assignments of members to Congressional committees of interest to readers. Readers should make the following changes in the supplement:

1. Page 1, delete Charlotte T. Reid, Ill. from the House Committee on Appropriations. Add at the bottom of the list J. Kenneth Robinson, Va. Also delete Mrs. Reid in the Labor-HEW Subcommittee and add Mr. Robinson at the end of the list.

2. Page 3, delete J. Kenneth Robinson, Va. from the House Committee on Government Operations and the Subcommittee on Special Studies. No appointment has been made to replace Mr. Robinson at the present time.

3. Page 4, delete John C. Watts, Ky. from the House Committee on Ways and Means and add at the bottom of the list of Democrats, Joseph E. Karth, Minn.

4. Page 6, delete Winston L. Prouty, Vt. from the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare and add at the bottom of the list of Republicans, Robert T. Stafford, Vt. On all subcommittees where Senator Prouty's name appears, delete it and add at the bottom of the list, Senator Stafford.

5. Page 7, delete Winston L. Prouty, Vt. from the Special Committee on Aging and add at the bottom of the list of Republicans, Robert T. Stafford, Vt. Since there has been a substantial rearrangement of members on the subcommittees of the Special Committee on Aging, we will report them in the next issue.

6. Page 8, delete Winston L. Prouty, Vt. from the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration and insert Ted Stevens, Alaska *in the same place.*

EXECUTIVE BRANCH NEWS

Mary E. Switzer

On October 16, Miss Mary E. Switzer, who had retired in 1970 from her position as the first administrator of the Social and Rehabilitation Service in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, died following a brief illness. Funeral services were held in Grace Episcopal Church in Alexandria, Virginia.

Following her retirement from a long and distinguished career with the Federal Government, Miss Switzer served as a vice president of the World Rehabilitation Fund, with offices in Washington, D.C. Prior to being appointed administrator of SRS, she served since 1950 as commissioner of vocational rehabilitation. In this capacity, she played a major role in shaping the growth and development of the federal-state vocational rehabilitation program for the disabled into the major program resource that it is today. She was particularly interested in assuring provision of adequate vocational rehabilitation services to blind persons.

A graduate of Radcliffe College, Miss Switzer began her career with the Federal Government in 1922 as a junior economist in the Treasury Department. In 1936, she became assistant to the assistant secretary of the Treasury in charge of the Public Health Service. In this capacity, she figured prominently in the creation in 1939 of the Federal Security Agency, an umbrella agency for health and welfare programs prior to the establishment of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare in 1953.

Travel Concession

As a result of delays by the new National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak) in indicating whether it would continue the two-for-one fare concession for blind persons traveling with sighted guides, issuance of 1972 coupon books by the American Foundation for the Blind is later this year than it normally would be. (Amtrak is the government corporation which was established by act of Congress to operate passenger service on fourteen railroads.) The one fare concession on railroads for a blind person and sighted guide was authorized by act of Congress in 1927 and was not altered in the legislation creating Amtrak.

"Amtrak has determined to continue to honor 'Blind and Attendant' certificates for travel via Amtrak through April 29, 1972," said Harold L. Graham, Vice President-Marketing, in a letter to AFB. "We are unable to state at this time whether we will honor them beyond that date."

In the event Amtrak decides to discontinue the travel concession after April 29, it is likely that tickets purchased in advance of that date, using the coupon book for a later trip, will be honored on trains in the Amtrak system. At this time, it is not certain whether railroads which continue to operate their own passenger service will follow Amtrak's lead in possibly discontinuing concession for blind persons after April 29.

The 1972 coupon book issued by AFB will still be usable for the purchase of bus tickets by blind persons and their sighted guides. Bus companies are not affected by the Amtrak action.

Advisory Committee on the Blind

The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare has issued a statement of formal determination, dated October 7, establishing a National Advisory Committee on Services for the Blind and Visually Handicapped. This action follows the Secretary's stated intention to appoint such a committee following the RSA reorganization establishing the Office for the Blind and Visually Handicapped, with divisional status in RSA, in place of the Division for the Blind and Visually Handicapped.

The advisory committee will consist of 15 members, including the chairman, appointed by the Secretary from "the field of services for the blind and visually handicapped; state and local government; institutions of higher education; voluntary agencies; organizations of and for the blind; and consumers." None of the members is to be a full-time federal employee. Members will be invited to serve for overlapping terms of three years, terminating on a staggered basis to provide continuity and orderly rotation of members. However, the statement also says, "The Committee shall terminate two years from the date of formation unless the Secretary formally determines, in writing, not more than sixty days prior to the expiration of the two-year period, that its continued existence is in the public interest."

The Committee will advise the Secretary and the Administrator of SRS on those policies and procedures dealing with comprehensive services for the blind and visually handicapped as authorized by law in the areas of vocational rehabilitation, social services, aging, prevention of blindness, the multi-handicapped blind, and the Randolph-Sheppard vending stand program.

The function of the Committee will be to advise the Secretary and the Administrator of SRS on the following: (1) needs and gaps in services; (2) changing service delivery patterns; (3) special personnel training requirements; (4) trends in adjustment and pre-vocational training; (5) effective patterns for work evaluation and employment; (6) trends in operation of business enterprises, e.g., Randolph-Sheppard vending stand programs; (7) inter- and intra-departmental relationships in the provision of comprehensive services to the blind and visually handicapped; (8) effective patterns in research utilization; (9) innovative techniques for integrating service programs; and (10) needs for legislation.

According to the statement, the Director of the Office for the Blind and Visually Handicapped in RSA, who is also special assistant to the Administrator of SRS, will serve as Executive Secretary. The Committee will meet at least twice a year at the call of the chairman or his designee with the advance approval of a full-time salaried employee of the Department. A full-time employee of the Department will be present at all meetings.

Announcement of the members of the new Advisory Committee had not been made as of the middle of November.

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